

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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May 13, 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 74, 2 p.m. 78
Humidity 93 82

WEATHER FORECAST
CLOUDY
Barometer 29.88

May 13, 1913. Temperature 6 a.m. 81 p.m. 85
Humidity 86 75

2795 九拾月四年寅甲

WEDNESDAY, MAY 13, 1914.

叁拜禮 號三十月伍英華

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TELEGRAMS.

HOME RULE

AN AMENDING BILL.

[Reuter's Service To "The Telegraph"]

London, Received May 13.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Asquith made a statement regarding the suggestion stage on the Home Rule Bill. He emphasised the point that the speeches of the Opposition showed a complete aversion to the principle of Home Rule. He made no complaint of that; it was perfectly logical and consistent. He intimated that if a settlement by agreement were to be reached the only proper course would be to introduce an amending Bill for which the Government would make themselves responsible, and the Bill itself to become law together. He trusted that there would be a settlement and that they could take the third reading before the Whitsuntide recess.

No Disestablishment Concessions.

Mr. Asquith continued that the Government supported none of the amendments to the Welsh Disestablishment Bill and consequently there was no advantage in having a suggestion stage.

This remark was the occasion for an uproar from the Opposition benches.

Mr. Asquith observed that the failure to have a suggestion stage did not detract from the ultimate power of the House (Opposition dissent).

Angry Opposition.

Mr. Bynar Law affirmed that such an encroachment on the liberties of the Opposition in any other country would lead to a violent outbreak. The minority's only protection was a sense of fair play. He denounced the Parliament Act as wrecking representative government and said he did not share the Premier's hope that an amending Bill would bring peace. It was six months since the first conversations took place, and the Government had simply drifted and were drifting still. The crux was between Mr. Asquith and Mr. Redmond alone. Nationalists would be overjoyed at the passing of the Bill, but Ulsterites felt that the position was worsening and it was impossible to exaggerate the danger ahead.

GRIMSBY ELECTION.

UNIONIST MAJORITY REDUCED.

London, Received May 13.

The bye-election at Great Grimsby, caused by the death of Sir George Doughty (Unionist), resulted as follows:—

Mr. Tinker (U.) 8,471.

Mr. Bannister (L.) 8,193.

U. majority 278.

[At the late election Sir George Doughty had a majority of 698, polling 7,993 votes to 7,295 polled by Mr. T. H. Wing (L.)]

SUFFRAGIST OUTRAGE

ANOTHER PORTRAIT SLASHED.

London, Received May 13.

At the Academy this (Tuesday) afternoon a suffragist damaged with a hatchet Herkimer's portrait of the Duke of Wellington, making in all three slashes. The woman has been arrested.

IRISH FINANCE

A BIG DEFICIT.

London, Received May 13.

The Irish expenditure for the year exceeds the revenue by £1,275,000.

TELEGRAMS.

BIPLANES COLLIDE.

BRITISH OFFICER KILLED.

[Reuter's Service To "The Telegraph"]

London, Received May 13.
At Aldershot this (Tuesday) evening two fast military biplanes collided at no great height, and were smashed to atoms.
Captain E. D. Anderson and his mechanic, who was accompanying him on the flight, were killed, while Lieutenant C. W. Wilson was severely injured.

ULSTER GUN-RUNNING.

20 MACHINE GUNS LANDED.

London, Received May 13.

A small steamer evaded destroyers at north-east Ulster and landed 20 machine-guns. Motors conveyed the guns inland.

M. P. S WHO CHEERED LORD METHUEN'S DEFEAT

Sir Griffith Boscawen's Reply to "Explanation."

Another crushing answer is forthcoming to the attempt on the part of Mr. Swift MacNeill to explain away the episode in the House of Commons on March 10, 1902, when the Nationalist M.P.s cheered the disaster to Lord Methuen.

Sir Arthur Griffith-Boscawen, M.P., writing to the Times, says:—

As one who was an eye-witness of that scene, I can only say that my recollection differs entirely from his. As, soon as Mr. Brodriok began to read the telegram Mr. Swift MacNeill sprang to his feet, and waving his order paper, cheered and cheered again, and in this he was joined by the great majority of the Nationalist members present. There was a scene of violent jubilation, which lasted for some time, every sentence in the telegram as read by Mr. Brodriok being received with renewed cheers.

"My memory is perfectly clear about this, in fact I can picture it all now, and shall never forget the feelings of disgust with which I and others witnessed it. But in order to confirm my recollection, I have looked up accounts of it contained in contemporary newspapers in the Press."

Radical Comments Recalled.

Attention has already been drawn to Sir Henry Lucy's description in the "Daily of Toby M.P." That evidence is corroborated by the following. The Daily Chronicle, describing the episode, said:—

"The right hon. gentlemen (Mr. Brodriok, then, read the telegram announcing the defeat and capture of Lord Methuen. Passage of the telegram was punctuated with cheers from the Irish members."

The Radical said:—

"We can express nothing but shame and sadness for the obvious glee with which Irish members received the news in the House. So spiteful, so disgraceful an exhibition has seldom been seen in that Assembly, and neither palliation nor excuse can be made for it."

On the Unionist side the Standard describes the episode thus:—

"When he came to the passage in the first telegram which stated that the British had charged the British on three sides, a loud cheer went up from the Irish members. When he reached the announcement that Lord Methuen was captured, the profound silence which once more reigned in the Chamber was suddenly broken by loud laughter and shouts of

TELEGRAMS.

HOME CRICKET.

THE LATEST RESULTS.

[Reuter's Service To "The Telegraph"]

London, Received May 13.
The following are the results of the County Cricket matches commenced on the 9th and 11th inst:—

Derbyshire beat Worcestershire at Derby by an innings and 158 runs.

Surrey beat Somersetshire at the Oval by 241 runs.

Leicestershire beat Lancashire at Leicester by 34 runs.

Hampshire beat Cambridgeshire at Cambridge by two wickets.

delight from the Nationalist benches. The vociferous cheering lasted for nearly a minute, then Mr. Brodriok was allowed the once more to proceed."

These accounts support my recollection that the Irish cheers were no mere demonstration directed against the incompetence of the War Office, as suggested by Mr. MacNeill, and certainly the demonstration was taken quite seriously by the leading Liberals at the time.

A Challenge.

The suggestion is also made that the respectable Nationalist, as contrasted with Mr. Swift MacNeill, entirely disapproved, but the Freeman's Journal of March 25, 1902, stated that Mr. W. Redmond, M.P., had said in Chicago on March 23, 1902:—

"If our policy in Parliament can do nothing else we can harass the British Empire. We can stand on the floor of Parliament and cheer and call for God's blessing on the Boers every time the English are defeated."

The Nationalist leaders did not apparently realise at the time the necessity of dissociating themselves from Mr. MacNeill, nor did the Nationalist Press in Ireland.

Messrs. Devlin and William Redmond are still members of the House of Commons, and do they not consider themselves to be among the leaders of the Nationalist Party? Do they say now that this was the method they adopted of repudiating the scene in the House of Commons? Do they agree with Mr. Swift MacNeill, or do they still defend their original behaviour?

I could add much more, did space permit, but these extracts are sufficient to show that Mr. Swift MacNeill's belated explanation is a mere afterthought.

THE LATE EMPRESS DOWAGER

Under the heading "East and West," the Times has the following suggestive leading article:—

Once again, the stimulating contrast of the very new with the very old, which the Far East presents is thrust forcibly upon our minds. On Thursday last week the Dowager Empress of Japan died in the Numazu Palace. Next day the lifeless body made its State entry into Tokyo with the same pomp and circumstance accorded to living majesty. It is not fitting for a member of the Imperial House to meet death outside the capital, and when death visits one of the orial prescribes that the corpse shall be treated as a living person until it has been brought within the precincts where it is to be laid to rest. There is something magnificent in an etiquette which can ignore

TELEGRAMS.

THE DERBY.

LATEST BETTING.

[Reuter's Service To "The Telegraph"]

London, Received May 13.
The latest Derby betting is as follows:—

9 to 4 against Kennymore, 4 to 1 against The Tetrarch, 8 to 1 against Black Jester.

Later.
The Tetrarch is quoted at 7 to 2 for the Derby.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

FEDERALS CLAIM VICTORY.

London, Received May 13.

Reuter's correspondent at Mexico City states that the Federals claim to have repulsed the rebel attacks at Tampico.

death itself—something, too, quite inconceivable to our Western modes of thought. The whole Japanese people do homage to the amazing convention. In the Palace where the Empress had died her dead body gave farewell audiences. On its arrival at Tokyo, Princes and nobles, Ministers and officials, attended to receive it, as though it lived. It was driven through the streets at a trot in the same carriage and with the same escort. The same troops lined the route and the same masses of people watched the procession on its way. Only their unbroken silence, as the State coach passed in the moonlight with its drawn blinds, showed that they knew the grim burden that it bore. Then came the most dreadful part of the strange ceremonial. At the door of the Imperial Palace the living Empress had to welcome as yet alive the poor remains of her dead relative. The function was not yet done. The corpse must be escorted to its apartments and put into a session of them. Then, and not till then, was it permissible to proclaim what all the world knew, and to acknowledge that the Dowager Empress was no more. Within the Palace it was etiquette for her to have died.

Like the messages which the most advanced of Chinese Republicans delivered at the Imperial tomb, like the attribution which Japanese heroes made of their successes in the war to the virtues of the reigning Emperor and of his sacred ancestors, like the declarations of the Emperor himself when the Constitution was established, and like the rites at his burial, this grim yet impressive ceremony reveals how immensely the gulf between the thoughts of the East and of the West. The news of the Empress's illness or death was sent by telephone. It was at the railway station that the great officers of State went through the ghastly form of paying to the dead the homage proper to the living. The Ministers who were present belong to one of the most enlightened and progressive Governments in the world. The troops which escorted the corpse are amongst the first and most highly trained of modern soldiers. In every detail of the story, as our Tokyo Correspondent tells it, the most modern of the material discoveries of the West come sharply into contact with these customs of a civilisation going back for six-and-twenty centuries. The convention that members of the Imperial House must not die except within the appointed areas is doubtless connected with the cardinal doctrine of Japanese religion and of Japanese patriotism, that the Emperor is the descendant of the gods who sit

TELEGRAMS.

THE ROYAL VISIT.

GUILDHALL RECEPTION.

[Reuter's Service To "The Telegraph"]

London, Received May 13.
In brilliant sunshine the King and Queen of Denmark went in procession from Buckingham Palace to the Guildhall, which was most gaily decorated in gold and white. The Royal visitors were loudly cheered en route.

The Lord Mayor, members of the Royal Family, members of Parliament and prominent City men welcomed Their Majesties, and cordial speeches were delivered dwelling on the family and commercial ties between the two nations.

upon "the throne of a lineal succession unbroken for ages eternal," and that to his virtues and to the virtues of his ancestors the prosperity and the glory of the Empire are due. That is the faith upon which the greatness of Japan and of her people is built. The Emperor rules by divine right in a sense very different, and far more personal, than ever was claimed by the proudest of Christian Kings. The fight is still freely and fully acknowledged by the immense majority of his subjects. The unanimity with which all classes have agreed in supporting the strange fiction that the dead yet lived indicates how general the acknowledgment still is, and how universal is the obedience of Japan to received tradition. But the question inevitably presents itself how long these beliefs and feelings can resist unmodified the impact of Western learning and of Western habits of thought. That they must be affected by the new conceptions of all things which this learning is daily spreading in Japan amongst thousands of keen intellects seems certain. How they will be affected, what form they may ultimately adopt, what action in their altered form they may exercise on the mind of Asia, and what reaction on the mind of the West, are amongst the greatest problems of the future. We make no attempt to approach them even from afar. We only note the startling ceremonial of last week as a reminder that one of the most civilized and most brilliant nations of the world is passing through a pregnant phase in its development.

AMAZON ATROCITIES.

Roman Catholic Action.

We have received from a correspondent in Quito copies of the Bulletin Ecclesiastique for April and May of last year containing a remarkable pastoral letter by D. Manuel Polit, Bishop of Cuenca, on the amelioration of the lot of the Indians of Ecuador. After quoting the Encyclical Laetis mabili statu Indiarum, issued by Pope Pius X. in 1912, which was inspired by the revelation of the Patamayo horrors, the Bishop goes on to say that the Oriente, the Trans Andino eastern portion of Ecuador, "has not been free from the man-hunts (oprias), and outrages of these inhuman traders, rubber-gatherers (caucheros), and others, who, passing without obstacle up the navigable rivers, have despoiled of their poor possessions and of their liberty hundreds of savage Indians, torturing and killing those who resisted." Formerly, he says, some check was placed upon these outrages by the action of the

TELEGRAMS.

HOME RACING.

THE NEWMARKET STAKES.

[Reuter's Service To "The Telegraph"]

London, Received May 13.
The probable starters and jockeys for the Newmarket Stakes, to be run at Newmarket to-day, over a distance of one mile and a quarter, are as follow:—
Corcoran (O'Neill), Lanus (Walter Griggs), Hapsburg (Rickaby), White Prophet (H. Jones), Sir Eager (Clark).

The Tetrarch Scratched.

The Tetrarch was scratched for the Newmarket Stakes at 5 o'clock on Monday evening.

A later wire states that Lanus is a non-starter.

missionaries, supported by the Government; but since this support has been withdrawn and the missions have been expelled the man-hunters have had it all their own way, with the result that the banks of the Napo, Aguarico, and Curaray, of the Pastaza, Morona, and Santiago have more than once witnessed scenes similar to those enacted on the Patumayo.

The Bishop has many wise things to say about the relation of the Church to the Indians generally. He does not disguise the fact that the Christianity of these savage converts is usually only skin deep, that they preserve many of their primitive superstitions, and are prone to relapse into utter barbarism. But he impresses upon his priests and teachers the need for infinite patience, deprecates the mere inculcation of unintelligible religious formulae, which are repeated by rote "like parrots," and insists that the teaching of Spanish must precede that of dogmatic religion, since the Quichua language is incapable of expressing the higher mysteries of the Christian faith. He sees the ultimate salvation of the Indian races, and that of the State, in the intermixture of the indigenous tribes with the civilized immigrant peoples, an intermixture always favoured by the Catholic Church, in contradistinction to that "egotistic and cold" spirit of Protestantism which in North America has either exterminated the Indians or segregated them, "like wild beasts," in reservations.

Sir William Haggard, British Minister to Brazil, writes in a letter to The Times:

My observation there (in Ecuador) and, indeed, in Brazil, where it has been my lot lately to have to do indirectly with the Patumayo atrocities, has shown me that the most earnest, the most genuine, and, except when thwarted either in the way that I have described or in other manners incident to the surroundings, the most effectual agents both for civilizing the Indians and for protecting them from the atrocities which, as I fear, are by no means confined to the Patumayo district, but common to the other rubber-bearing regions in the wilderness of the upper waters of the Amazon, are the Roman Catholic clergy.

The Papal Encyclical "Laetis mabili statu Indiarum" was no dead letter, and his Excellency Mgr. Aversa, the Papal Nuncio at Rio, was my most active ally in endeavouring to bring about the punishment of the white ruffians who had murdered and otherwise ill-treated the Patumayo Indians.

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

Kennymore is still quoted favourite for the Derby.

The probable starters for the Newmarket Stakes are given to-day.

The Federal troops claim to have repulsed the rebel attacks at Tampico.

The King and Queen of Denmark were yesterday given a most cordial reception at the Guildhall. The Tetrarch was scratched for the Newmarket Stakes on Monday evening.

A small steamer has evaded destroyers and landed 20 machine-guns at north-east Ulster.

The Irish expenditure for last year exceeds the revenue by £1,275,000.

Capt. E. D. Anderson and his mechanic were killed through two fast military biplanes colliding at Aldershot.

A suffragist has damaged Herkimer's portrait of the Duke of Wellington, at the Academy, with a hatchet.

Great trimmings have been retained by the Unionists at the bye-election, though their majority was reduced.

Mr. Asquith has intimated that the Government will introduce an amending Home Rule Bill, and the Bill itself to become law together.

At cricket, Surrey beat Somersetshire, Leicestershire beat Lancashire, Hampshire beat Cambridge, and Derbyshire beat Worcestershire.

Opposition uproar greeted Mr. Asquith's announcement that the Government does not support any of the Welsh Disestablishment amendments.

NEWS.

Volunteer orders appear in to-day's issue.

There were 215 cases of plague last week and 173 deaths.

General news appears on page 3 and logbook on page 6.

The tiger has been quite often seen during the past few days.

Our contemporaries appears on page 2 and commercial news on page 6.

The Childer piracy case was again mentioned in the Police Court to-day.

The story of how a band of pirates was pursued and annihilated, appears on page 4 of this issue.

DON'T FORGET

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre 9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre 9.15 p.m.
Hippodrome Circus—Causeway Bay—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre 9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre 9.15 p.m.
Hippodrome Circus—Causeway Bay—9.15 p.m.

H.K. Electric Co. Ltd. Meeting of Shareholders 11.30 a.m.

Kriday May 15.

Sale of Ostrich feathers—G. P. Lummer's Sales Room.

Saturday May 16.

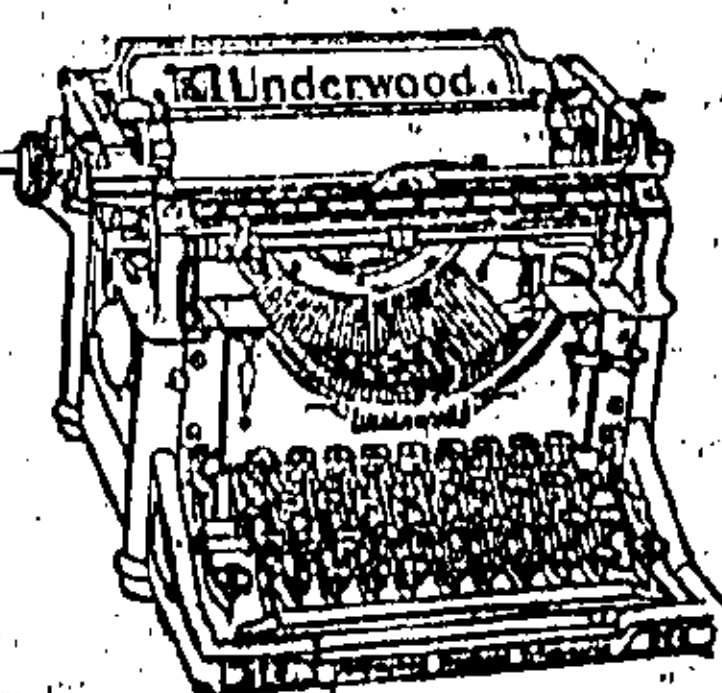
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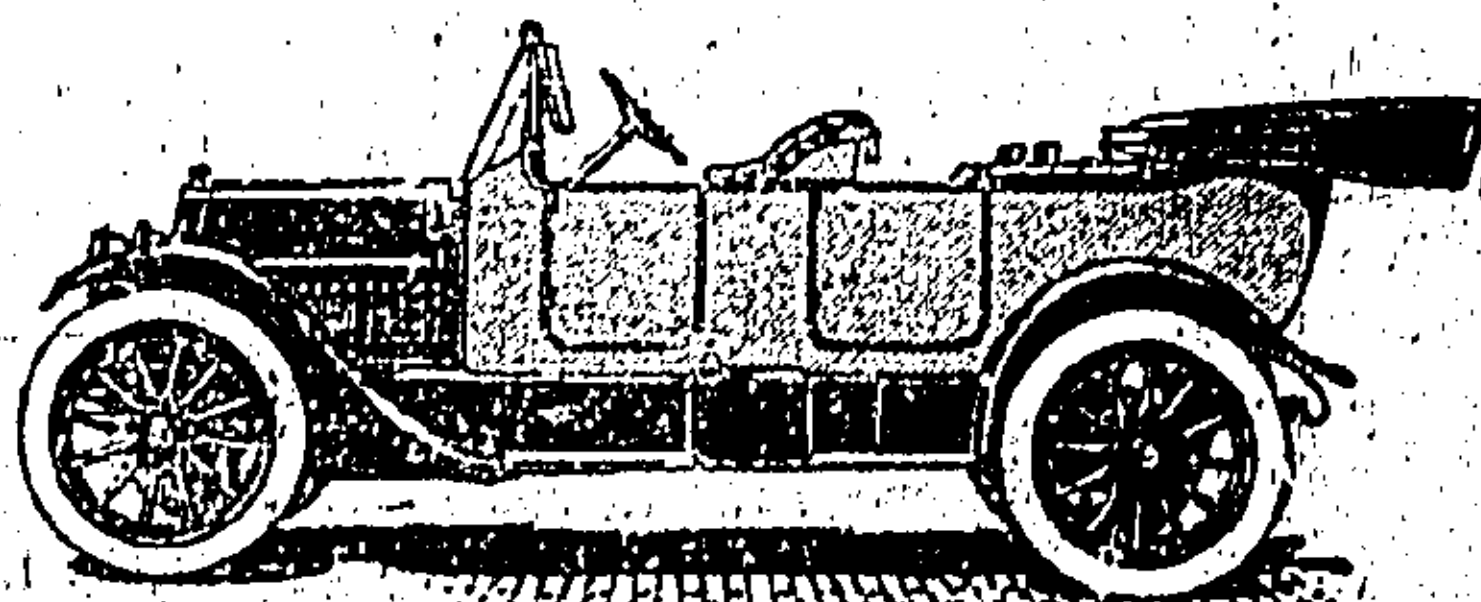
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Hongkong, 16th August, 1910



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OUR
CONTEMPORARIES.

South China Morning Post.

Chinese in Canada.

The recent murder of a Vancouver lady by her Chinese servant has had the unfortunate effect of reviving with full force the old agitation against the importation of Chinese. It was thought that the restrictions already in existence were working satisfactorily and the animosity towards the Oriental seemed to be dying a natural death when the gruesome tragedy occurred to upset all calculations. What the actual position is to-day we do not profess to know, but from the Oriental point of view, it may be judged that it is not particularly bright when the Civil Administrator of Kwangtung has taken the unusual step of instructing the magistrates of the various districts within his jurisdiction to warn the people against emigrating to Canada, setting forth as an excuse that the "Wa Ku" are doing very poor business there. On the Canadian side the case is being used as an illustration of what might happen if the Chinese (classifying them as all of a type) were to get out of hand.

Daily Press.

German Colonization.

Germany has made some grievous mistakes in her colonial policy and she has learnt the lesson. She has settled about 24,000 white people in her colonies. There were 7,523 ten years ago. We have built cities which are healthy and habitable, we have laid out farms and planted villages, reproducing in some districts the chief features of life at home. We have started plantations which are profitable to their owners. Apart from the 1,100 farms in South Africa, there are about 1,000 plantations owned by Europeans, run by about 1,300 white owners and overseers, occupying a labour force of about 60,000 natives. We have made a certain amount in native administration—though here, more than anywhere else, we are beginners—by spreading peace and sanitation, by teaching the natives in schools and in agriculture. But apart from South-West Africa, where we solved the native problem by smashing tribal life and by creating a scarcity of labour, we are only just now beginning to understand it. The German ideal of colonisation is no longer a policy of settlement but one of commercial exploitation, and it is evident that sound development is now taking place.

China Mail.

Oil-Fuel and Oil-Engines for Warships.

The exclusive use of oil-fuel, as proposed for some recent battleships, effects considerable saving in weight and space for a given power. Moreover, the adoption of oil-fuel to the exclusion of coal simplifies the bunkering of the ship, reduces the number of stokers, and enables steam to be maintained with greater ease and for a longer duration of time without cleaning boiler-tubes and up-takes. Indeed, oil-fuel is altogether desirable from the naval engineer's and naval architect's standpoint, observes a writer in *Engineering*. Although the advantages in reduced displacement, higher power, and speed on a given weight, lie entirely in favour of the purely oil-consuming boilers, there is no doubt, in the opinion of Mr. T. G. Owens, Naval Director of the Vickers Company, that under present conditions as to sources and storage of coal and oil supplies, the safer and wiser policy lies in a combined installation.

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GENERAL NEWS.

Marriage of Miss Bill's Burke.
The marriage of Miss Bill's Burke, daughter of Mr. B. H. Burke, to Mr. Charles Frohman, a former husband and present manager of Miss Anna Held, took place at New York in 1907, under the management of Mr. Charles Frohman, is 19 years younger than her husband. After the marriage, which was solemnized at Hoboken, the bride returned to New York, where she appeared as usual as "Jerry" in the popular farce.

England's Oldest Bachelor.
Mr. Robert Crichton, English, oldest bachelor, has entered his 103rd year. Mr. Crichton is a bachelor because he and his brother and sister, three quarters of a century ago, formed a compact not to marry. The Standard says Mr. Crichton was born in a certain shire, and claims to be of the kind of "the Admirable Crichton," who flourished in the time of Queen Elizabeth. In 1835—the year after Queen Victoria came to the throne—Mr. Crichton sailed to Australia, and he recalls that the journey took six months. Twenty years later, having accumulated a fair fortune, he returned with his brother and sister to England. He now lives at the Mardons, Caterham, Surrey, and is remarkably alert, taking a great interest in current events particularly politics.

Killed in a Parley.

Details of the death of Major J. J. Conry, D.S.O., in the Sudan, are given by the *News*. Major Conry, with 300 native soldiers, pursued and finally surrounded twenty native desperadoes armed with spears. Major Conry, not wishing to shoot them down in cold blood, advanced a company of his men towards the desperadoes after having given orders that no shot was to be fired save in absolute self-defence. He himself, accompanied by Lieutenant Kamel Effendi Ibrahim, and half a dozen men, advanced a short distance in front of the company to parley with the band and try to induce them to surrender quietly. The reply was a wild rush, in which seventeen men, armed only with spears, hurled themselves blindly against 300 disciplined soldiers armed with rifles and bayonets. The result was instant annihilation for the bandits, but Major Conry and three men were killed.

Mystery of An Englishman.

There is much speculation in Milan, says the *Chronicle* correspondent, as to the identity of a man who committed suicide the other night in the Genoa-Milan express. There is some ground for supposing that he may be a titled Englishman. The body was found in the train. It is that of a tall, clean-shaven, distinguished-looking man, with chestnut hair. In the carriage were found torn pieces of visiting cards bearing the names of titled people in England where the suicide had lately been staying. A new Webley-Scott pistol was found near the body. The numbers on it are "6635 M.M. Automatic Pistol No. 68,022." On the body there was a general first class travel ticket for the Riviera. The man had come from Monte Carlo, where, it is suggested, he had lost everything at the tables. He had cut the name and initials from his clothes.

Trapping an Erring Wife.

Karl Petersen, a wealthy merchant of Stockholm, who had been married for a year, recently resorted to a gruesome device in order to entrap his wife, whom he suspected of infidelity. He arranged with a doctor and a solicitor for a mock death. The doctor reported Petersen to be dead and the body was duly placed in a coffin. Then the solicitor read the "deceased's" will leaving all the property to his wife. After the solicitor had departed, the wife telephoned to her lover, "Send me news! My mysterious husband is dead." Her lover promptly arrived on the scene and embraced the supposed widow, whereupon Petersen leaped out of the coffin. The wife fainted and her lover fled. Petersen has now secured a divorce.

AMERICAN TENNIS DOUBLES WEAKNESS

Hardest Problem for the Davis International Cup.

At the threshold of the lawn tennis season the players and the officials are busily engaged in discussing probable winners of the racquet who will be nominated to take their place on the courts in the defence of the Davis Cup. So far as the singles are concerned, Maurice McLaughlin and H. Norris Williams are generally regarded as local and shouldors above the others who are mentioned. It is the doubles pair that serves as the real problem and which brings out each time the question: raised the same old answer: There is no doubles pair in this country worthy of the name of world's champions when compared with the pairs that may be mustered for European tournaments.

At the close of last season the ranking committee properly brought to the attention of the American players the fact that this nation was woefully weak in the doubles. The ratings of the pairs revealed the same old hit-or-miss combinations with Raymond D. Little, for instance, being rated three different times with different partners. Miles S. Charles, the chairman of the committee, in his report stated that hereafter no pairs would be rated unless the men had played together throughout the season. Furthermore, the committee, in the interests of building up the doubles game, advised players to make permanent combinations and so to continue together until success rewarded their constancy of effort.

Hunting for Doubles Teams.
Pairs are therefore to be one of the most important features of the season on the American courts, and partnership negotiations are already being entered into by several of the leading men. It is the opinion of Robert D. Wrenn, who has also begun to busy himself with the manifold details of the defence of the Davis Cup, that it is too much of a strain to put McLaughlin into both the doubles and the singles, no matter how willing the "California Comet" may be to undertake the almost Herculean task. That he carried it off last season on the historic courts at Wimbledon is not sufficient reason to suppose that he can be so fortunate again, even with such an able general of the courts at his side as Harold H. Hackett. Not that McLaughlin is not willing to make the trial, for he is seemingly almost eager to do so. Wrenn read a letter from McLaughlin, in which the great Californian evinced a great enthusiasm to get into action once more, and in which he stated with due modesty that he believed he

was better equipped as to skill and strength to battle for the famous international prize than ever before.

The letter only caused Wrenn, a sage for lawn tennis knowledge, to shake his head. "McLaughlin is all right," he said, "but he isn't a whole team; and, where, oh where, are the others? We must have a doubles team and a strong combination, if we are to keep the cup."

It is no secret that Thomas O. Bundy, the partner of McLaughlin in the national doubles championship, came East last season only after considerable urging. He had previously announced his retirement and was most sincere in doing so at the time. After he had successfully defended the championship against the challengers, John H. Strachan and Clarence J. Griffin, at Newport, Bundy told a few of his intimate acquaintances that he did not expect to again play on the championship court of the Casino, as the more serious business of life made it imperative that he give way to younger players who were striving for the laurels.

Whether or not Hackett can again be prevailed upon to act as the wheelhorse of a cup-defending pair is uncertain. Probably no player in this country has won such distinction as a doubles player as has Hackett. His style of game is peculiarly suited to doubles, and his "softs" contributed largely to the overthrow of P. D. Dixon and H. Roper Barrett the British Isles pair, in the cup match of last year.

Hackett's Good Record.
Hackett's record with John Appleton Allen and later with Frederick B. Alexander will long stand as the bright spot in the history of the American game. Allen retired from lawn tennis some years ago, and as for Alexander, he stated most emphatically only a few days ago that, despite all rumours to the contrary, he had no intention of "coming back," and it was doubtful if he would compete in any of the tournaments of the season.

With McLaughlin several thousand miles away on the Pacific Coast, a temporary partnership at doubles has been entered into by Hackett and Theodore Roosevelt Pell. It is more than likely that the two will appear at the tournament at the Tuxedo Racquet and Tennis Club, which will be held on turf, and furnish the first line on the ranking players of this section of the country when it begins on May 22. Hackett and Pell are likely to remain together through the tournament at the Rockaway Hunting Club, at Cedarhurst, L. I., which immediately follows the Tuxedo matches.

McLaughlin is expected to arrive in the East early in June, and several sibling combinations in the doubles will be tried out after his arrival. With the view to putting the pairs to the test of actual

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LINSTEAD & DAVIS,
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Hongkong, 2nd Oct., 1913. [211]

TO LET—"LA HACIENDA E," No. 74, Mount Kellett Road. Apply CHATER & MODY, No. 5, Queen's Road Central.

TO LET—From 1st May, 1914 No. 104A, The Peak, furnished. Apply to S. J. DAVID & Co., Prince's Buildings.

TO LET unfurnished No. 4 Morrison Hill, containing 8 rooms with usual servants accommodation. For further particulars apply Property Office, JARDINE MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

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competitions, the tournament scheduled for the Nassau Country Club, at Glen Cove, L.I., has been changed from early June to begin July 1, as the turf courts at Nassau will serve as a splendid trial ground for the leading men who may be eligible for places on the Davis cup team. This change was arranged only a day or two ago, after a conference between Wrenn, Walter L. Pate, of the Nassau Country Club, and Edwin F. Torrey, the secretary of the national association. From the present plans, the Nassau tournament is likely to furnish the key to the final selection of the cup-defending quartet. Hackett and Pell won the doubles there last year, and it is expected that William J. Clothier and George Peabody Gardner, Jr., George M. Church and Dean Mahay, and a Californian pair will compete in the doubles this season.

"Our Fellows."
Mrs. Smith (to Percy, who has just come home after his first day at a kindergarten school): "Well, our, and how did you like going to school? I suppose you are the youngest of all the little boys aren't you?"

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Percy (indignant): "I'm not mother! Two of our fellows come in perambulating." University Correspondent.

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Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

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By Order,

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

BIRTH.

LOEW.—On May 6th, 1914, at 23 Carter Road, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. Bruno E. Loew, a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

At HONGKONG on Wednesday, May 13, Nowell Lake, youngest son of the late Anthony Watson of 21 Inverleith Place, Edinburgh, to Eda, only daughter of F.H.L. Haesloop of Bremen, Germany, and Swatow, China.

The object of this paper is to publish correct information, to serve the public and print the news without fear or favour.

情前無并謹此聲明要訪探大正論言者限本

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C., 5th edition Western Union.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MAY 13, 1914.

A NATIONALIST REVOLT.

The Ulster situation appears to have taken a new turn. For some days there had been a lull in the subject, and the few there were expressed hope of a settlement being arrived at. Both sides seemed anxious for peace and a compromise was apparently drawing. Now, however, comes the news that prospects of peace are threatened by the nationalists. The Morning Post is responsible for the statement that sixty-five Nationalist members have sent to Mr. Redmond an ultimatum repudiating further concessions and threatening to withhold support from the Government. The Morning Post is not usually given to making alarmist or mischievous statements, and it may be taken for granted that there is some truth at least in the assertion. In that case, compromise is about as far away as ever and the Government is placed in a worse position than before.

With the revolt of the Nationalists civil war comes as near as before. Nationalist leaders will inspire Nationalist followers, and the whole business of pacification will have to be done over again. It has always been recognised, of course, that there was as much danger of revolt in the south as in the north of Ireland, if the Government granted concessions to Ulster which the Nationalists regarded as too great. More than one Liberal paper has claimed, rather unctuously, that the Nationalists have behaved very quietly through the crisis. On the whole that is true, but they had every reason for behaving well so long as things were going very much their own way. When they are asked to sacrifice a little more than they had bargained for they seem to be quiet and pacific and promptly turn against their friends.

It is just possible, however, that this revolt of the Nationalist members may solve the whole difficulty. It may, that is to say, result in a defeat of the Government. The Nationalists have nothing to gain by defeating the Government, it is true, but they may do so out of sheer pique if they believe that the concessions offered to Ulster are ruining the Bill, from their point of view. That would be the happiest solution of all. The Home Rule Bill is a bad Bill and no amount of bargaining, no amount of tinkering with it, will make it anything else than bad. It would, as Lord Milner put it at Coventry, bring not peace but the sword to both Ireland and the United Kingdom. No man has ever presented any adequate idea of what it would cost the United Kingdom at the outset and from then onward. Its whole financial scheme is too vague to be workable. If evils exist, it does not remove them, and it would bring new evils into being. No compromise can turn a bad Bill into a good one, and if the revolting Nationalists can defeat the Government they will do a very fine day's work for Britain and the Empire.

A Ferry Accident.

Some amusing incidents are occasionally witnessed at the Star Ferry pier when patrons make a dash to catch a boat which has just begun to move. Nubly came to mind recently by an odd coincidence and I have to wait for ten minutes for the next boat, and as there is always somebody a trifle behind time there is invariably a scramble to get on board after the gangway is pulled up. Such was the case a couple of days ago when a local medico rushed on to the Kowloon pier just as one of the boats was slowly gliding out. Burdened with an armful of books, he dashed on to the gangway pontoon, threw the volumes on to the moving ferryboat, and prepared to spring aboard himself. But his heart failed him at the last moment, and there he stood watching the boat steam away with his books, trying to look as though he thought it all a huge joke. How he felt and what he really did when he had time to ruminate over the incident, it would be interesting to know.

Excellent Gunner.

Little notice appears to have been taken of the fact that the China Squadron has taken first place in the gunnery trials made by the British Navy in 1914. Last year the squadron fell to fifth place, much to its disappointment, but it is a matter for congratulation that it has returned to the top of the list. The gunners in the China Station must have done some wonderfully fine shooting, for it must be remembered that the units in Home and European waters had a considerable advantage in using the 13.5 guns which registered such a remarkable proportion of hits last year. The handicap was big and there was little or nothing to compensate for it, so that the shooting in these waters must have been very fine. The number of points gained was 103.3 as against 108 registered by the Mediterranean Fleet last year when it stepped into first place. The result is a most gratifying one to all concerned.

Cricketing Prospects.

With the interport cricket match close at hand, talk of cricket is fairly general in the Colony, and it is worth noting how talk of local cricket turns men's minds to that at Home. Two results were cable through by Reuters yesterday and they are worth noting. Kent beat the M.C.C. by an innings and 19 runs, and Yorkshire beat Northamptonshire at Northampton by an innings and 150 runs. The M.C.C. team may have been a weak one, though the opposite is usually the case in this annual match at Lord's. The likelihood is that Kent are already in form. Yorkshire, too, must have done well to trounce Northamptonshire so handsomely, for Northamptonshire are no weak team nowadays. Last year they finished fourth and they played very fine cricket all through the season. Now, Yorkshire and Kent had a rare struggle for first place last season, and the last-named team only got home first after an exciting finish. They look like having another good season. But neither of the pairs has had anything else for the last ten years at least.

THE TIGER MUCH IN EVIDENCE.

Hunted and Fired at by Party of Soldiers.

The elusive tiger has been showing himself again within the past few days. On Monday evening at about 1.15 o'clock he was seen on Barker Road, and nine soldiers, with two guns, from the Military Sanatorium, Magazine Gap, went out after him. They fired two shots at the beast, but Mr. Stripes managed to get away. The same evening the tiger was seen by the police. This was not long after his escape from the soldiers, and it was again on Barker Road that he was sighted. At 3 o'clock the next morning the animal was observed by the sentry on duty at Mount Austin Barracks, while yet once again he was seen last night by some Chinese workmen just below Magazine Gap.

DAY BY DAY.

YOU FIND YOURSELF REFRESHED BY THE PRESENCE OF CHEERFUL PEOPLE. WHY NOT MAKE EARNEST EFFORTS TO CONFER THAT PLEASURE ON OTHERS? YOU WILL FIND HALF THE BATTLE IS GAINED IF YOU WILL NEVER ALLOW YOURSELF TO SAY ANYTHING GLOOMY.

The Weather.

Lower level 8 a.m. Temp 82; sunshine.
At the Peak 8 p.m. Temp 74; fog.

The Mails.

German Mail.—Closed per s.s. Bulow at 9 a.m. to day.
Siberian Mail.—Closed per s.s. Empress of Russia at 10.30 a.m. to-day.
Siberian Mail.—Closes per s.s. Prinz Ludwig at 5 p.m. to-day.
American Mail.—Dues per s.s. Sasaki Maru to-morrow.
Mr. Landale Returns.
The Hon. Mr. David Landale returned from Shanghai by the s.s. Bulow yesterday.

Bulow's Passengers.

The s.s. Bulow arrived from the North yesterday afternoon with 57 saloon and 25 other passengers.

Wedding.

The wedding took place at the Registry Office this morning of Mr. N. L. Watson, of the Asiatic Petroleum Co., and Miss Haesloop daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Haesloop of Swatow.

Stolen Scales.

At the Police Court, this morning, a Chinese who was charged with the larceny of scales at Yau-mat, was sent to gaol for one month with hard labour and four hours' strokes. Inspector Gerrard presided.

Latest Advertisements.

A meeting of metal importers is to be held at the Chamber of Commerce on the 18th inst.—Page 5.

The s.s. Tyrilla leaves for the Straits and Calcutta on the 15th inst.—Page 5.

Criminal notice regarding the s.s. Samabai issued.—Page 5.

Ship's Engineer's Sudden Death.

The sudden death occurred yesterday afternoon of Mr. A. McMillan, an engineer on board the s.s. Hein Chang. The deceased, who fell dead suddenly on board the ship, has been certified as suffering from lobar pneumonia. The interment will take place this afternoon at the Happy Valley.

The New Cable.

The Times of Ceylon of April 18 says: Notification has been received by Government that the new arrangement of sending press messages from Aden direct to Colombo by the new cable will begin on Monday, the 20th inst. It is believed that the whole of Reuters' service will come by that route, though this point is still under consideration, and no information is available with regard to it. Of course there will be an appreciable saving of time in the transmission of the wires.

HIPPODROME CIRCUS.

Despite the rain there was a good attendance at the Hippodrome Circus last evening, to enjoy the fine programme. The items presented were as large as they were good. In particular the Carson trio called forth much applause for their picturesque and clever shooting turn, as did also Mr. G. Urban with his performing lions, old favourites in Hongkong. Signor Mariani's eight horses were interesting as an example of the degree of proficiency to which animal training can be brought, and while dealing with horses mention should be made of the equestrienne performance of Miss Alberta, Clara Tong and Jerry have in addition to their undoubted cleverness, the merit of having several new stunts, and generally, the whole company provide an entertainment which makes the journey to Causeway Bay well worth the while.

The management of the Hippodrome Circus have had a wooden platform built extending from the roadway right into the mammoth match. Patrons visiting the show can there fore get as near that it is impossible to get wet except at the bar.

PIRATES KILLED.

Remarkable Courage Shown by Portuguese Captain.

PURSUES AND WIPES OUT A BAND OF PIRATES.

The record which the Portuguese guard established for bravery in the Tai On disaster has been well seconded by a deed of remarkable courage which was enacted on Sunday morning, in the West River. As a result of the hardihood of a Portuguese captain, his chief officer and members of his crew, a band of eight armed pirates were almost completely annihilated, two being killed, one wounded and four made prisoners. In this particular instance it was not a case of the ship being attacked but one in which the act of piracy complained of was committed off the ship on a Chinese who was contemplating taking a passage on the Chong Va, the master and officers of which have been responsible for the gallant deed, news of which is just to hand. Foraking the shelter of their own ship, the captors chased the pirates in rowing boats and gave battle with them with the result above mentioned.

The Pursuit.
Mr. Agabeg, master of the s.s. Chong Va, seen this morning by the Hongkong Telegraph said that on May 7, in the morning, a Chinese passenger came on board his vessel while she was lying at Tokeem and complained of the theft by eight others, who were armed, of all his luggage. At the same time he pointed out a junk sailing towards a village situated about three quarters of a mile from Tokeem.

The master of the Chong Va took immediate steps to bring about the capture of the men of whom there appeared to be about eight. Steam was up at the time and on his orders the anchor was raised and the Chong Va steamed in pursuit. The distance between the two craft was reduced to about six hundred yards when the shallowness of the water prevented further movement by the steamer.

Not to be beaten, the pirates thus to escape, Mr. Agabeg had a boat lowered. This was occupied by the Chief Officer and four sailors armed with rifles and automatic revolvers. The captain himself embarked in a second boat with the two guards of the vessel, Jose d'Almeida and Jose dos Santos, and the chase was continued, the pirates, however, managing at first to maintain the advantage they already had.

The miscreants still held on their way for the neighbouring village, apparently in the hope of making good their escape, but were soon disabused of that idea by the pursuing boats opening fire on them. Indeed a heavy

fire was kept up, for in his report to the Kwong Chuan authorities Mr. Agabeg gives the number of rounds fired as two hundred. As a result of their endeavours two men were killed outright, one wounded and four captured.

The engagement lasted about half an hour, at the end of which time the two boats returned to the ship with their prisoners who were subsequently handed over to the authorities at Fort Bayard. The s.s. Chong Va is the sister ship to the s.s. American which was pirated last year and about which a second untrue report of piracy gained credence a week ago.

The Official Report.

The following is the text of the official report that Mr. Agabeg is making to the Kwong Chuan authorities:—

I have to inform you that at 10 a.m. on the 7th inst. the Portuguese steamer Chong Va, under my command, being then at anchor at the port of Tokeem, there embarked on board my vessel a Chinese passenger asking for assistance and stating that he had been attacked and robbed of all the luggage he had with him by eight miscreants who were all armed. The man at the same time pointed to a boat which was sailing in the direction of a village over a thousand metres distant from Tokeem.

I at once gave orders to leave our anchor and steamed in pursuit of the piratical junk. We approached her about 600 metres, not being able to follow her any closer of the shallow water, there being in the channel from 7 to 8 feet of water.

I then ordered a gig to be lowered. It was under the command of the chief officer, Mr. Azeacio d'Oliveira, with whom were four sailors. Two guards of my vessel, Jose d'Almeida and Jose dos Santos, and myself, embarked on board a boat which was doing service to our steamer.

We pursued the boat with the pirates, firing over 200 rounds with our rifles and automatic revolvers. The valour and pluck of the seven members of my crew succeeded in killing two, wounding one and capturing four of the miscreants. Half an hour later we returned to our vessel with the four prisoners.

We then steamed for Fort Bayard where we anchored at 1.45 p.m. and reported the occurrence to the local authorities. Shortly after the Commander of Police appeared and asked for a report in writing, at the same time taking the four prisoners ashore.

TAI ON PIRACY ECHO.

Masters Charged with Neglecting to Render Assistance.

At the Police Court, this morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood, there was an echo of the Tai On piracy, when John Jones, now of the s.s. Taishan and in command of the s.s. Lintan at the time of the piracy, and Owen Hughes, master of the s.s. On Lee, were charged with unlawfully neglecting to render assistance to divers persons on board the s.s. Tai On, found in the Canton River at Ki O, when in danger of being lost.

Mr. P. M. Hodgson, acting Crown Solicitor, prosecuted on behalf of the Crown, and Mr. E. J. Grist, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, defended.

His Worship:—Mr. Grist, are you representing both defendants? Mr. Grist:—Yes, your Worship I appear for both defendants. His Worship:—And they are both present? Mr. Grist:—Yes, your Worship. This, I believe, is the first prosecution under this present Ordinance. I propose to plead not guilty and ask your Worship to adjourn the case until one day next week convenient to the Court.

Wednesday, I believe, would suit my friend.

Mr. Hodgson:—Yes, that would suit me. I am ready to go on now, but my friend wants an adjournment and I have no objection.

His Worship then intimated that the case would be adjourned to Wednesday next.

Mr. Hodgson:—They will both be taken together I suppose, your Worship?

His Worship:—Yes, both together.

Mr. Grist:—I don't think there can be any objection to that. No doubt the evidence the defendants call themselves will probably only affect each individual defendant.

His Worship:—But the case for the Crown is one case.

Mr. Hodgson:—Yes, or very nearly the same.

His Worship:—Wednesday, the 20th, at 2.15.

Cure for Insomnia.

The Author: "I am troubled with insomnia. I lie awake at night hour after hour thinking about my literary work."
His Friend: "Why don't you get up and read portions of it?"
—Chicago Tribune.

THE HEALTH BILL.

Over Two Hundred Cases Plague Last Week.

Last week was a very plague week. There were no less than 215 cases—120 in the City and 85 in other districts and 17 deaths. Three of the cases were Indians, one was a Filipino, and one a Malay; the rest were Chinese. In Lamaiti alone there were 40 cases and 31 deaths, and in the whole of Kowloon there were 72 cases and 50 deaths. The other side of the harbour is apparently suffering heavily.

The total cases to May 9 are 1,228 and the total deaths 1,112. These figures compare very unfavourably with last year when, for the corresponding week, there were only 10 cases and 7 deaths. The total cases for the whole period, in 1913, were only 54 as against 1,228.

Smallpox too last year was less prevalent at this season. Last week there were nine cases and a similar number of deaths. For the corresponding week last year there were only two cases and two deaths.

THE CHILDAR PIRACY.

Case again Mentioned in Court.

At the Police Court, this morning, before Mr. Wood, Mr. P. M. Hodgson, Crown Solicitor, mentioned the Childar Piracy case and intimated that the ship had not yet arrived though she was expected to-day.

His Worship:—When do you propose to go on?

Mr. Hodgson:—It all depends on when the ship comes in. I want to see some witnesses, but I think I will be ready to go on, on Friday if your Worship can arrange it for me.

His Worship said he had to-morrow afternoon and Friday afternoon free.

Mr. Hodgson said he was afraid he could not get ready by to-morrow afternoon, because he rather anticipated there would be some more evidence.

The case was fixed for Friday afternoon, Mr. Agabeg, for the defence, assenting.

PROMISSORY NOTE CASE.

In the Summary Court, this morning, before Mr. Justice Hazeland, the Holland Trading Company sued the Li Hing firm and Chun Tin-cho for \$962.74, being the amount due on a joint promissory note for the sum of \$291, dated 13 November 1913 and payable on January 11, 1914, signed by the defendant at the agreed rate of exchange of 1/11 1/16. Mr. Dixon, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. R. O. Faithfull appeared for the second defendant.

Mr. Dixon said he was suing the second defendant because he said he was a partner in the firm and he was liable for the firm. When the note was signed the plaintiffs would not trust the Li Hing firm and they got the defendant to sign.

Mr. Faithfull argued that the promissory note was not in proper form, and defendant deposed that he signed as to the genuineness of the chop on the note and not as a signatory to the note. Plaintiffs were non-suited with costs.

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps Orders issued yesterday by Lieut.-Col. A. Chapman V.D., state:—

Parades:—Tuesday, May 19, map reading class; Friday, May 22, semaphore signalling.
Resignation:—Capt. M. S. Northcote resigns his Commission to date April 14.

Members are reminded that a smoking concert and cinematograph entertainment takes place in the Drill Hall on Saturday next May 16, at 9.15 p.m. H. E. the Governor has kindly consented to give away the prizes awarded during the season.

NATURAL BROTHERS
OR NOT?

Claim Against an Insurance Co.

Before Mr. Justice Gompertz and a special jury in the Supreme Court, this morning, Yung Ching-shi claimed the sum of \$3,000 from the Sun Life Assurance of Canada, due on an insurance policy with the defendant company on the life of Yun Ming-jor, alias Yun Sheung, deceased. Plaintiff's claim was that at the time of the making of the said policy he was interested in the life of the assured, to the full amount of the policy dated August 24, 1912.

The special jury was sworn as follows:—Messrs John Walker Billes (foreman), Ho Kom-tong, Andrew Beattie, William Seymour Bailey, James Francis Wright, H. G. White and A. R. Lowe.

Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Mr. Hind Mr. G. K. Hall Brutton, appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. F. U. Jenkin, instructed by Mr. Needham, of Messrs Ewens Needham, appeared for the defendants.

Simple Issues.

Mr. Potter in opening the case said the facts were simple and the issue, or issues, were of the greatest simplicity according to his mind. The claim was for the sum of \$3,000 by the widow of the assured on a policy effected with the defendant company, and the defence, as far as he could see was that the deceased—that was to say the assured—fraudulently informed the defendant company that he had no brothers, whereas he had two, one of whom died of consumption. That was the defence, as far as he could understand it, and the intent to defraud being that the deceased at the time he applied for his policy of life insurance, in answer to the question whether he had any brothers, replied that he had no brothers. The facts were very short and, he thought very simple. On March 15, 1910, the assured applied for two policies of assurance of \$3,000 each, one payable to him at the end of twenty years if he lived, or if he died, to his wife. When the assured came to the defendant company, as was usual, in the case of assurance companies, they put certain questions to the applicant (assured). The questions were put by an interpreter, and he, (counsel) believed, that the manager of the Assurance Company was present. He might tell them that the manager could not understand one word of Chinese, and the questions were put through the interpreter—a servant of the company—and the answers were received through the same agent, the interpreter.

Through the Interpreter.

The defendant company having got certain answers in response to those questions put by the manager, through the interpreter, the assured was taken to Dr. Forsyth, and he was there again asked questions by Dr. Forsyth through the medium of the same interpreter, and the answers were received in the same way. In addition to the answers noted down by Dr. Forsyth, the latter, in accordance with the usual practice, sent to the defendant company a report on the life of the assured. He (counsel) might tell them in passing that after a thorough examination of the assured, Dr. Forsyth came to the conclusion that the assured was a "first class life"—after examining his lungs and chest, he found there was nothing extraordinary; he was a "first class life." That might be of importance. In March, 1910, the assured was undoubtedly a man in the best of health and apparently showing no signs of consumption at all. He would prove that some few years ago—five or six years ago—the assured was adopted by a man named Yun—the same surname. He would prove that that adoption took place. The old man died before the adoption took place and left two sons of his own. Those two sons in turn died and they having died, the adoption of the assured took place. At the time of the adoption, the adopted father was dead and the adopted father's sons were dead, and in accordance with Chinese custom, this man was adopted so that the dead father would have a surviving son, a son in the sense that he

SPECIAL CABLES.

(Special Pacific Service to the "Telegraph"—Router.)

"WHITE WOLF."

A PERPLEXING SITUATION.

Peking, Received May 13. Official reports state that "White Wolf" is at present in the vicinity of Kingchow, in Kansu Province, with 5,000 or 6,000 followers.

It is impossible to obtain information except from official sources and this is most perplexing, especially in view of the fact that troops have left for Shensi to prevent "White Wolf" from entering Kansu, which he has apparently done without difficulty.

CHINESE REVENUE.

A WISE CHECK.

Peking, Received May 13. The Government proposes to place all taxation directly under the control of the Civil Governors, who must remit the gross proceeds to Peking.

HARBIN SENSATION.

AMERICAN CONSUL COMMITS SUICIDE.

Shanghai, Received May 13. Mr. Warner, the American Consul at Harbin, has committed suicide in hospital by shooting himself with a revolver. He has been suffering a long illness and has had mental trouble.

THE CHINESE CABINET.

SOME POSSIBLE CHANGES.

Peking, Received May 13. It is believed that Sun Pao-chi, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, will shortly leave for London, and that Ling Tang yen (Minister of Communications) will go to the Weichiaopu, Yang Shi-mi (Agriculture and Commerce) become Minister of Finance, and Chow Tzu-chi (Minister of Finance) be made Minister of Communications.

would worship at the father's tomb according to the custom.

The Adoption.

He (counsel) thought he would be able to prove that adoption, and one of the witnesses he would call to prove that adoption happened to be the brother of the adopted father. He thought the jury would be satisfied by the evidence that the adoption took place. He would prove that the assured had no natural brothers or sisters of his own. The defence was that the assured fraudulently and knowingly told untruths to the defendant company when he said he had no natural brothers of his own whereas in fact he had two. Of course it was on the defendant to prove that and in order to prove that, they had to establish two things; one that the assured in fact did make the statement that he had no brothers (no doubt they could easily prove that by calling the interpreter to whom the statement was made), a statement they (plaintiff) said was true—he had no natural brothers—and, having proved that, they had to satisfy the jury that the statement was false, false to assured's knowledge, and secondly that the assured made that answer fraudulently and knowing at the time he had two brothers. That was what the defendants had to prove, and, in passing, he could not for the life of his conscience why the assured should have made the fraudulent statement. He was supposed to have gratuitously lied in respect to that statement. He (counsel) could not see why he should have made that fraudulent statement; there was no earthly reason why he should. The assured's widow would say that from her point of view it was a perfectly true statement; he had two adopted brothers, but she would tell them she had never said he had two natural brothers; he had not two natural brothers and when she spoke of two brothers she had in her mind the two adopted brothers.

No Brothers.

The facts were very simple and the defendants had to satisfy the jury that the man had two natural brothers and that he must have lied gratuitously when he said "I have no brothers." On the

evidence he did not think they would have much doubt in their minds that as a matter of fact the deceased had no natural brothers. The plea being one of fraud, the defendants had to satisfy them that the statement made in 1910 was untrue; that was to say the defendants would have to satisfy them that the deceased man had in fact got two natural brothers. He did not think if he had two natural brothers and if he fraudulently said he had not got them, he would be responsible for what they died from. The simple issue was that he fraudulently and untruthfully told the company he had not got any brothers when in fact he had brothers. They had to prove the assured had those brothers and unless the defendants satisfied them on that point there would have to be a verdict for the plaintiff. With those few remarks he would call his evidence which he thought would satisfy them that this man had no brothers. He believed there was another suggestion, but he would not count his friend by calling it a defence, and that was that the company did not know of the man's death. He thought they could satisfy themselves that the man was dead.

His Lordship agreed that the only point before the jury was whether the statement was made, and whether it was made fraudulently.

The widow of the deceased (assured) gave evidence in support of Mr. Potter's opening statement and on oath affirmed that the deceased did not die of consumption, though he coughed a lot, perspired a lot and suffered from cold.

The case was proceeding as we went to press.

The Reason Why.

"The Declaration of Independence states that all men are born free and equal, I believe?"
"Something of the sort."
"Then why do you hold yourself so low?"
"My dear man, I'm descended from one of the signers."—*Washington Herald.*

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

BUTTER. BUTTER.

WE HAVE RECEIVED A

NEW SHIPMENT OF

DAISY BUTTER

Absolutely the best table butter in the Colony.

LOAN ASSOCIATION.

Summary Court Judgment.

In the Summary Court, this afternoon, Mr. Justice H-zeland gave his judgment in favour of the plaintiff, in the case in which the Shing Kee firm and others sued Fung Yat-tung and the Ying Hing firm for \$400 as the undrawn members of a \$100 money loan association of eleven members promoted in January 13 by the Ying Hing firm, the second defendants (which has ceased to exist and the master of which has absconded from the Colony), and against the first defendant as a drawn member for the last four instalments due by him in respect thereof.

The question of costs was left for discussion in Chambers. Mr. Davidson, of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings, appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. Hind (Mr. G. K. Hall Brutton) for the defendants.

BOXING.

Bux and Perkins Training Seriously.

Two judges have been appointed for the big event on Saturday—Messrs. Alex Rodger and W. S. Bailey—and Mr. Hall was trying to fix up a referee to-day. Both Perkins and Bux are said to be in splendid condition. Bux, it is said, has never before trained so seriously, and, if our information is correct Perkins is actually two pounds under weight at present. Everything points to the pair giving of their best when they meet on Saturday.

BILLIARDS.

Keen Fight in the Final Round.

The Hongkong Volunteers are doing none too well in the final of the Soldiers' Club Billiards Handicap and though they won both games played last night with the Police and Warders, they are yet faced with a deficit of 26 points. Messrs. Bullock and Sutherland secured the honours for the Volunteers last evening, but both games were so closely contested that the margins gained were not sufficient to wipe off the lead that their opponents secured the previous evening.

The scores to date are as follow:—

Police and Warders.	
Sergt. McNab Wilson	247
Worder Gibson	250
P. G. Grimmett	230
Mr. Field	231
	958

Hongkong Volunteers.	
Mr. Bishop	250
Mr. Hutchinson	182
Mr. Bullock	250
Mr. Sutherland	250
	932

M. Caillaux in a Duel.
May 5, 1914. A duel has taken place between MM. Caillaux and d'Ailleres. Two shots were exchanged without result. M. Caillaux fired in the air. (Hayes).
Courrier d'Haiphong.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The C.P.R. s.s. EMPRESS OF INDIA was 865 miles from Yokohama on the 12th inst. at 2 a.m. and is due to arrive at Yokohama on the 14th inst. at noon. She will leave Yokohama on the 14th inst. at 5 p.m.

The N.D.L. Freight s.s. BORKUM left Singapore on the 12th inst. and may be expected here on or about the 18th inst. at 7 a.m.

To-day's Advertisements

METAL IMPORTERS OF HONGKONG

NOTICE is hereby given that a Meeting of Metal Importers will be held at the Secretary's Office, Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, Government Building, on Monday, 18th May, at 4 p.m. for the following purposes:—

1. To consider the present state of the Metal Trade in Hongkong.
2. To consider the advisability of forming an Association of Metal Importers.

By Order,
(Sgd.) E. A. M. WILLIAMS.
Hongkong, 13th May, 1914. [566]

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

(Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Rangoon, Madras and Mauritius).

THE Steamship

"TORILLA,"
Capt. C. J. Swanson, R.N.R. will be despatched for the above ports on FRIDAY, the 15th inst., at 1 p.m.

For Further Particulars, apply to
DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.
Agents
Hongkong, 13th May, 1914. [567]

FROM EUROPE.

THE H. A. L. Steamship

"SAMBIA,"
Captain Cornelison, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company, Limited, whence delivery may be obtained against Bills-of-Lading countersigned by the Undersigned.

Optional Cargo will be carried on unless notice to the contrary be given to-day.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 18th May, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods must be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 18th May, at 3 p.m.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

This steamer brings on cargo—ex s.s. "Germania" from Goteborg.

"Rolandseck" from Serabai HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE, Hongkong Office.
Hongkong, 13th May, 1914. [568]

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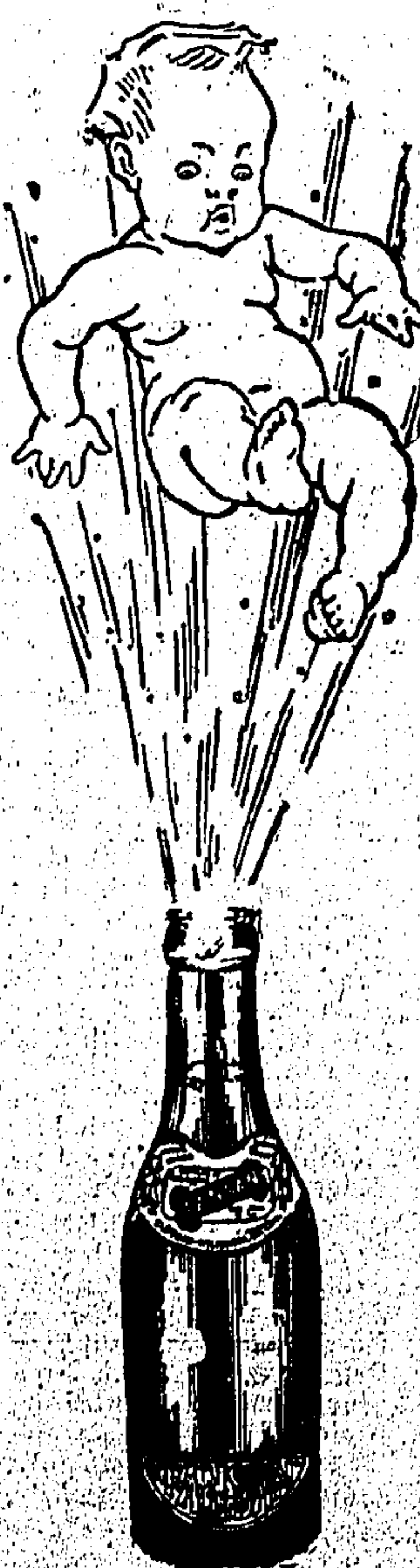
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Empress of India	28th May.
Empress of Asia	10th June.
Empress of Japan	25th June.

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"EMPERESS OF RUSSIA" "EMPERESS OF ASIA" via Optional Atlantic Port, £71.10.
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Intermediate service, via Canadian Atlantic Port £43, via Boston or New York £45.
Rates quoted above do not include meals and sleeping car across Canada. These, if required, will be furnished for 46 additional.

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For further information, Maps, Routes, Handbooks, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

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EASTWARD.

S.S. "Japan," 6,013 tons, Capt. Seddon, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI on 20th May.

S.S. "Dunera," 5,389 tons, Capt. Dickinson, will be despatched for MIKE, KOBE & MOJI on 22nd May.

WESTWARD.

S.S. "Torilla," 5,205 tons, Capt. Swanson, R.N.R. will be despatched for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA, on 15th May.

S.S. "Dilwara," 5,378 tons, Capt. Rainage, R.N.R. will be despatched as above on 18th May.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to,

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, May 12, 1914.

Agents.

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KONG SHANGHAI:—23, Fookchow Road, YOKOHAMA:
32, Water Street, MANILA: Manila Hotel.

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FOR	STEAMSHIP	TO SAIL
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Segovia	28th May
"	Preussen	8th June
"	Silesia	18th June
"	C. Ferd. Laeisz	3rd July
"	Senegambia	17th July
"	Scandia	27th July
"	Alesia	14th Aug.
Victoria, V'er, S'ile & P'land (Or.)	Sambria	17th May
"	Saxonia	10th June
"	Suevia	12th July
"	Silthonia	31st July
"	Belgravia	8th Sept.

Havre, Emden, & Hamburg	Uckermark	13th May
Havre, Antwerp & Hamburg	Arabia	14th May
Havre, Rotterdam, Hamburg, & Antwerp	Brigavial	24th May
M'les, H'burg, Emden & Hamburg	Allmark	28th May
Havre & Hamburg	Furst Bulow	5th June
R'dam, Hamburg & Antwerp	Brasilia	6th June
R'dam, Hamburg & Antwerp	Wuerttemberg	19th June
Marseilles & Hamburg	Sudmark	23rd June
Havre Emden & Hamburg	Segovia	4th July
R'dam, Hamburg & Antwerp	Goldfels	13th July

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		WEDNES, 20th May, at 10 a.m. WEDNES, 3rd June, at 10 a.m.

VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE, via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, and Yokohama	Aki Maru Capt. Noma Sado Maru Capt. Asakawa	T. 12,500 T. 12,500
		TUESDAY, 19th May, at 4 p.m. TUESDAY, 2nd June, at 4 p.m.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday, Townsville and Brisbane	Kumano Maru Capt. K. Sonoda	T. 9,300
		WED, 3rd June, at noon.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon	Sanuki Maru Capt. Date	T. 12,000
		SATURDAY, 16th May

BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo	Colombo Maru Capt. Kawashima	T. 5,000
		THURSDAY, 21st May

KOBE & Yokohama	Miyazaki Maru Capt. Yamawaki	T. 16,000
		WED, 20th May, at 11 a.m.

NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama	Tango Maru Capt. T. S. Kine	T. 13,500
		TUESDAY, 2nd June, at 5 p.m.

KOBE & Yokohama	Kamakura Maru Capt. T. Hori	T. 12,500
		FRIDAY, 15th May

KOBE & Yokohama	Kanagawa Maru Capt. Tozawa	T. 12,500
		FRIDAY, 22nd May

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For	Steamers.	To Sail.
SHANGHAI	Anhui	14th May at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAU	Yingchow	16th May at midnight
SHANGHAI, C'FOO & N'HWANG	Foochow	17th May at daylight
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Tean	19th May at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Liangchow	19th May at 4 p.m.
WEIHAIWEI & TIENSIN	Huichow	24th May at daylight

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MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinbus," "Tanning," and "Tean." Excellent saloon accommodation amidships; electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Tanning" and "Tean."
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAU LINE.—The Twin Screw steamers "Anhui," "Chen-nan," "Shaohsing" and the S.S. "Kanchow" "Liangchow," "Luchow" and "Yingchow" having excellent accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

The steamers leaving Hongkong on Sundays proceed from Shanghai to Tsingtau, leaving there on Tuesdays for Shanghai, Hongkong and Canton.
N.B.—Passengers must embark before midnight on Saturday for the Sunday morning sailings. A Company's launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every Saturday night.
These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of the trans-shipment at Woosung.

Reduced Fares:—Single \$45; Return \$75.

For Freight or Passages apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. 36

Hongkong 13th May, 1914.

RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER FLEET.

HONGKONG AGENCY.

Homeward Bound.

(Odessa via Ports of call.)

The S.S. Mogilev 6,300 R.T., Commander Kakhiani, is expected to arrive here on or about the 26th day of May 1914.

For Freight, Passage and further particulars, apply to

Capt. D. A. LUKHMANOFF, Agent.

(Hotel Marlborough 3rd Floor.

Hongkong, May 9, 1914.

Tel. No. 1224.

Shipping

HONGKONG
PHILIPPINES.
STEAMSHIP CO.

Steamship.	T.	Captains.	For	Sailing date.
Zaloro	4000	F. S. McMurray	Manila, Mangarin, Cebu and Iloilo.	FRI, 22nd May, 4 p.m.

Electric light Fans in every cabin; competent stewardesses carried.
Passengers holding round trip tickets may return by any steamer of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., Toyo Kisen Kaisha, Norddeutscher Lloyd and Eastern and Australian Steamship Co., Ltd.

For Freight or Passage apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.
GENERAL MANAGERS

Hongkong, 4th May, 1914.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN
LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between
JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	To	Will leave on or about
Tjikini	JAVA	1st half May	JAPAN	1st half May
Tjilong	S'HAU	1st half May	JAVA	1st half May
Tjipanas	JAVA	1st half May	S'HAU	2nd half May
Tjitarom	JAPAN	2nd half May	JAVA	2nd half May
Tjimahi	JAVA	2nd half May	JAPAN	2nd half May
Tjibodas	JAVA	2nd half May	JAVA	1st half June
Tjimanoeck	JAVA	1st half June	S'HAU	1st half June
Tjilatjap	JAVA	1st half June	JAPAN	1st half June

The steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light, and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers, and will take cargo to all Ports in Netherlands-India on through B/L.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574

York Building.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA,
JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement	Tons & Speed	Leave Hongkong.
Chiyo Maru	22,000	21 knots	Tues., 12th May.
Tenyo Maru	22,000	21 knots	Tues., 16th June.
Nippon Maru	11,000	18 knots	Tues., 23rd
Shinyo Maru	22,000	21 knots	Tues., 14th July.

Steamers via Shanghai will be despatched at noon.

Steamers via Manila will be despatched at 10.30 a.m.

First Class to London.....£71.10. Return (6 months): £120.

First Class to New York.....£60. Return (6 months): £110.

San Francisco £45. Return (6 months): £100.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by steamers of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., or from Vancouver by steamers of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

Via JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, MANZANILLO, SALINA CRUZ, CALLAO, IQUITQUE and VALPARAISO.
Thence by TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE to BUENOS AIRES.

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

S. MORIMOTO, Agent.

Telephone No. 291.

KING'S BUILDINGS.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMERS CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA

VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION)

Steamers.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
Empire	2nd May.	29th May, 10 a.m.
St. Albans	23rd May.	19th June.
Eastern	13th June.	10th July.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a Plentiful supply of Ice, French Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.

Agents

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW RETURN

(Occupying 9 to 10 days)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haiching	W. C. Passmore	FRIDAY, 15th May at 11 a.m.
Hailan	A. H. Stewart	TUESDAY, 19th May at 11 a.m.

FOR SWATOW.

Haimun	J. W. Evans	WED, 13th May at 11 a.m.
Haimun	J. W. Evans	SUNDAY, 17th May at 10 a.m.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas, Laprak & Co.

General Managers.

LOG BOOK.

Silk Notice.

The Silk shipped from Hongkong by R.M.S. Empress of Asia on April 16 reached New York on May 10.

Fire on City of York.

News has reached Calcutta of an outbreak of fire on board the steamer City of York which left Calcutta on March 27 for home. The fire broke out either on the 13th or 14th whilst the ship was at Port Said, but was soon extinguished. Some of the cargo had to be landed at Port Said. It is understood that the boat will continue her voyage without much delay. No information has been received with regard to the damage caused by the fire.

Insurance for Jute.

In view of the costly dock fire at Kidderpore, Lloyds and the Underwriters' Association have decided to endeavour, in conjunction with the Marine Insurance Companies, to arrange that insurance for jute shall take effect from the time it is water borne, instead of from the moment it reaches the port from the interior. The present development is connected with the general movement on the part of the Marine Underwriters which seeks to restrict the liability to sea-borne risks, and to leave fire risks to fire underwriters.

Piracy Near Singapore.

Piracy may have carried with it in the olden days a certain amount of romance, but there was certainly nothing of the old time glory about a Chinese named Lee Yok who, in the third court at Singapore, the other day, was charged with piracy on the high seas. Just an ordinary coolie, more slightly woe-begone than the usual coolie occupant of the dock, there was very little bravado in his bearing although, according to accounts, he took part in a particularly murderous affray.

It may be recalled that mention was made of the affair some four months ago. A tongkang with a crew of four and six passengers on board left Singapore for Tebing Tingai, a place in Johore territory. The next that was heard of it was the story told by one of the crew who was picked up off Pulau Keriman Anek.

According to this man the passengers rose and attacked the crew, killing two of them. The other two jumped overboard to escape from their attackers, but one, unable to swim, was never heard of again. The fourth managed to keep himself afloat until rescued. Careful watch was kept in the neighbourhood waters and before long the pirated tongkang was discovered floating aimlessly about, the two men on board being unable to manage it. Their companions had escaped to Dutch territory in a small boat. The men were taken into custody and are being tried by the Dutch authorities, whilst later on the Singapore police arrested a third, the present accused, Lee Yok.

The remaining three are still at large. Inspector McAfee asked for a reward for a week and was granted by the magistrate, Mr. Vugden. The tongkang, which was worth \$5,000, was not damaged at all, but a sum of \$350 was stolen by the pirates.

Old Renown.

At a sale of condemned stores at Portsmouth Dockyard, the battleship Renown, in which the King and Queen, when Prince and Princess of Wales, made their trip to India in 1905, has been sold by public auction, and after a spirited bidding, which started at \$20,000, she was sold to Messrs. Hughes Brickwork, of Middlesbrough, for \$39,000.

The Canteen Scandal.

Archibald Minto (formerly head of the army and navy department of Lipton, Ltd.), who was named as one of the defendants in the prosecution instituted on charges of fraud in connection with army canteen contracts, returned to England on April 8, and surrendered to the police. He was brought before a magistrate and remanded to June 12.

For a good meal.

At the "Alexandria Cafe," a capital table d'hôte with wines and liqueurs, at the Hotel Alexandria Cafe.

POLO.

Opening of the English Season.

With the close of the Chinese season the English polo season will begin says the *Globe*. Those players and ponies which have been in the South of France are fit to go into a tournament at once. This Chinese season has practically lengthened our season at home because in the earlier days players and ponies were so obviously unfit that it was unusual to see anything like hard polo until the middle of May.

Last season polo players had their attention distracted from the game to its politics. There was a serious movement to supersede the Hurlingham Club in favour of an Association. There was much discussion, but the Club met the difficulty by recognizing a real need for change. They established a large and representative committee, put one of the first of soldier players at its head, and thus gave us all that an association would have done. We have now to give the new committee loyal support.

Hurlingham, by its wise and generous action, stands more firmly than ever in its position as the governing body of polo. Major Egerton Green, on whom most of the work of these changes has fallen, deserves well of all polo players.

International Polo.
The fact that there are no anxieties about the future administration of the game turns our attention more to the coming matches in America. Lord Wimborne's team must have a great chance of bringing back the cup. They have, as no previous English team has, had plenty of practice as a team. The five men who are spoken of as most likely to represent England—Captain Palmer, Captain Tomkinson, Captain Barrett, and Captain Lockett—have spent the winter at Madrid. We may hope that Lord Wimborne is impervious to advice and that he will now stick to his chosen team. One of the causes of the past failure of our English teams has been in the mischievous trial matches played at home, and the changes and hesitations consequent. If the men were good enough in Spain it would be the greatest mistake to make changes, because one or more of them may seem to have lost his form when playing in England.

A Suggestion.
There should be no trial matches, only exercise games. The plan would be to pick out a team of galloping sublimity, make the all-England team give them their full handiwork, and tell the latter they were to make up their total of goals and not let the former to gallop all they can from start to finish. What our team probably want is peace and good hitting, and this would give them practice.

The games should be on an unwatered ground, there should be no gallery and no criticism. This, if favourable, leads to undue confidence, if unfavourable depresses a team probably quite sufficiently inclined to be nervous before. The best polo players are the most subject to temperament. Everyone who has played polo knows what lapses into play almost all players are subject to, and how quickly they recover.

The American Four.
At present the American team now seriously at work consists of the two Waterburys, Messrs. Malcolm Stevenson and Milburn. Mr. H. P. Whitney is sitting as referee and coach to the team. Mr. Stevenson, the new player, has often played with the members of the "Big Four," and is likely to fall into their combination. He has great quickness, and is an accurate shot at the goal. The team, in its practice games, only occasionally play together. More often they are made up teams, with two international players on each side. This is judicious, because nothing is more demoralizing to a polo team than to play always with teams inferior to themselves. There is, besides, a great advantage in "putting players into different positions in the game," this gives them a most desirable insight into what opponents are likely to do. The man who has played forward himself will know better how to

ROMANTIC ELOPEMENT.

Hongkong-Educated Girl's Disappearance.

Baguio folk were treated to a romantic sensation on Tuesday, says the *Manila Bulletin*, of the 7th inst., when Dorothy Whitmarsh, daughter of Philip Whitmarsh, former Governor of Benguet, eloped with Lieutenant Duttler, of the constabulary, in spite of family objections.

"Duttler is a recent graduate of the constabulary school in the mountain capital, and has been in the islands but a short time. The romantically inclined young lady is the only daughter of the wealthy Baguio landowner.

"For some time the two had planned marriage, but the family of the young lady was strongly opposed to the match. At last the young people decided to bid their time no longer, and shortly before noon on Tuesday Miss Whitmarsh eluded her watchful parents to meet her lover.

"Time being precious, the young couple went first to the home of the native justice of the peace, who performed the civil ceremony; and later called at the Boys' School of Bishop Brent, where the rector remarried them with the Episcopal service.

"The bride and groom then took themselves to the Country Club to obtain the blessing of the bride's parents, but the latter, upon learning what had taken place, refused the parental blessing, and in its stead informed the young lady that the future lay completely in her own hands.

"The bride couple, undismayed, then proceeded to the Hotel Pines, where they have taken up their temporary abode pending the transfer of Lieutenant Duttler to Bontoc. It is understood that they will leave today for their new home.

"Miss Whitmarsh is the only daughter of the former governor of Benguet, and is about 19 years of age. She has been educated in Hongkong and in France and was very popular among the younger set in the mountain capital.

"Lieutenant Duttler is a member of the last class at the constabulary school, and has been in the islands for only a few months."

meet the attacks of the adversary's forwards when he comes back to his own position in the game.

Ponies.

The Meadowbrook players are credited with being well-mounted and with their usual thoroughness the ponies are in strict training. The ponies are being wound up thoroughly for these matches. The condition required for these international matches is somewhat different to that which is required of an ordinary polo pony. The latter is wanted to play throughout the season, the international pony must be at his best for one week. It needs great skill and care to bring ponies out like a Derby horse, trained to the hour. On the other hand, it is said that the English team are short of ponies of the required quality for international polo. Be this as it may, it is to be hoped that enough ponies may be found for the team to do justice to themselves.

The challengers must always have more ponies than the defenders, since their ponies are liable to go off their form. I have always held that the plan of sending the ponies out about a fortnight before the matches was the right one. Ponies have not time to be seriously affected by the climate, and they can take their own forage for that time, but there will always be a certain number that go amiss after a voyage, and for this reason the margin ought to be as wide as possible. There are plenty of good ponies in England, but the number of first-class ponies which are really fit and in condition for international polo is, I fear, limited.

THE "TAI-ON" PIRACY.

Strong Comments by Shipping Journal.

It is interesting to learn that on the occasion of the second piracy of the steamer *Tai On* Sir Henry Mar, Governor of Hongkong, has presented letters of thanks to Captain Wetherell, and Mr. McCarthy of the *Tai On*, as well as to the Portuguese watchman, for their bravery in protecting the British flag and passengers entrusted to their care. In making the presentation, Sir Henry May hinted that this would not be the only recognition of their gallantry from the Government and went on to declare that the Government was determined to do everything in its power to prevent the recurrence of piracy. "They were not going," His Excellency said, "to have the British flag insulted by a lot of Chinese pirates or the pirates of any other nationality."

Laudable as these sentiments must appear, it cannot be forgotten that this second piracy of the same ship in the same place is largely the result of the Government's supineness on a former occasion, and the conclusion cannot be avoided that the present haste to recognize the gallantry of the men has been largely influenced by the former attitude of the Government of Hongkong in refusing, through its servant the Harbour Master, to take any steps to attempt to obtain compensation for British officers whose effects were stolen, in one case including a considerable sum of money, when the vessel was pirated a year ago.

While none will dispute the right of the officers of the vessel to recognition of some sort for their bravery in beating the pirates back from the bridge deck at the risk of their lives, the attempts of the Hongkong Government to eradicate its past blunders by throwing dust in the eyes of those whose interests it has betrayed will scarcely have the success that might be desired.

This action may have been hastened by sundry questions asked in Parliament over the former piracy and the awkward comparisons that were instituted between the action of the French Government and our own in somewhat similar circumstances.

On July 31 Mr. Peto asked the Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether he had received a report of the recent piratical attack on the British steamship *Tai On* in which the officers lost 1,800 dollars, in addition to the value of clothing and effects; and whether he intended to demand reparation from the Chinese Government, as had been done by the French Government in the case of a similar attack on the French steamship *Robert Lebaudy*, which had occurred since the *Tai On*.

To this, Sir Edward Grey replied that the circumstances of the attack on the *Tai On* as reported by the Governor of Hongkong, do not appear to disclose any ground on which compensation could be demanded from the Chinese Government. He would inquire into the case of the *Robert Lebaudy*, regarding which he had no information. What the results of the inquiry were appears to be evident from the different line taken on the present occasion.

In these circumstances, those who have protected the British flag at the risk of their lives will perhaps be of the opinion that, but for the contumacious action of the Harbour Master in rudely declining to trouble himself over the complaints of the officers of the vessel on the former occasion, the need for the forthright declarations of the Government that "they were not going to have the British flag insulted by a lot of Chinese pirates" would never have arisen, coupled with the comforting reflection that what prevention was used had been applied by the officers themselves without the aid of the Government of Hongkong—Shipping and Engineering (Shanghai).

MARKET PRICES.

Hongkong May. 11, 1914.

BUTCHER MEAT.

	Oz.
Beef Sirloin & Prime Neck—Mei Lung Pa	19
" Coraod—Ham, Ngau Yuk	18
" Roast—Shiu	10
" Breast—Nagu Lam	14
" Soup—Tong Yuk	15
" Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa	19
" do.—Sirloin Coton—Ngau Lau	30
" Sausages—Ngau Chong	20
Bullock's Brains—Know	10
" Tongue fresh—Ngau	60
" Corned—Ham Ngau Li	80
" Head—Ngau Tan	14
" Heart—Ngau Sam	19
" Hump, Salt—Ngau Kiu	18
" Feet—Ngau Kaski	10
" Kidneys—Ngau Y	10
" Tail—Ngau Mai	10
" Liver—Ngau Kon	13
" Tripe (undressed)—Ngau Lo	11
Calves' Head & Feet—Ngau Chai-tan-kark	set 8
Mutton Chop—Yeung Poi Kwai	lb. \$1
" Leg—Yeung Poi	25
" Shoulder—Yeung Shan	25
Pigs Chittlings—Chu Chong	24
" Brins—Chu Know	per set 27
" Feet—Chu Kark	lb. 2
" Fry—Chu Chak	12
" Head—Chu Tan	3
" Heart—Chu Sam	each 18
" Kidneys—Chu Yiu	pair 10
" Liver—Chu Con	lb. 8
Pork Chop—Chu Pak Kwai	24
" Corned—Ham Chu Yuk	23
" Leg—Chu Pa	27
" Fat or Lard—Chu Yu	24
Sheep Head and Feet—Yeung Lau Kark	set 70
" Heart—Yeung Sum	each 7
" Kidneys—Yeung Yiu	10
" Liver—Yeung Con	lb. 25
" Sucking Pigs, To Order—Chu Cha	22
" Suet—Sang Ngau Yau	18
" Mutton—Sang Yeung Yau	24
" Veal—Ngau Chai Yuk	19
" Sausages—Ngau Chai Chong	20

POULTRY.

	Oz.
Chicken—Kai Chai	lb 30
Capon, Large, Small—Sin Kai	30
Ducks—Ap	24
Doves—Pan Kau	each 18
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan	per doz 20
Fowls, Canton—Kai	lb 34
" Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai	30
" Geese—Ngai	24
" Wild Shai—Shang-ho Yau Ngai	—
" Mus Deer—Wong Keng	each —
" Hare—Shanghai—Tu Chai	—
" Partridge—Che Khoo	—
" Pheasant—Shan Kai	pair 3
Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kup	each 30
" Hoibow—Hoi How Pak Kup	—
Quail—Um Chan	24
" Rice Birds—Wo Pa Cheul	dozen —
Snipe—Su Choy	each 20
Turkeys, Cook—Phor Kai Kung	lb. 55
" Hen—Na	44
Wild Ducks, Shai—Shang hoi Sui Ap	\$ —
" 1—Sai Ap Chai	—
" 2 Ducks Canton—Sang Shing Sui Ap	\$ —

FISH.

	Oz.
Barbel—Ka Yu	lb 11
Bream—Bin Yu	18
Canton Fresh Water Fish—Toi Yin Yu	14
Carp—Li Yu	22
Catfish—Chik Yu	15
Codfish—Man Yu	18
Crabs—Hoi	20
Cuttle Fish—Mak Yu	12
Dace—Sa Mang Yu	11
Dace—Wong Mei Lun	8
Dog Fish—Tit Tu Sa	7
Eels, Congor—Hoi Mann	16
" Fresh water—Tam Sin Yu	16
Kels, Yellow—Wong Sin	30
Loaches—Tien Kai	30
Garoupa—Sek Pan	45
Gudgeon—Pak Kup Yu	15
Herrings—Tao Pak	24
Halibut—Cheung Kwan Kup	24
Labrus—Wong Ka Yu	17
Loach—Wu Yu	24
Loach—Lung Ha	24
Macarel—Chi Yu	28
Monk Fish—Mong Yui	28
Mullet—Chai Yu	2
Oysters—Sang Hood	25
Parrotfish—Kai Kung Yu	14
" Zerkh—Tan Lo	15
Pike—Fa Pau Pong	8
Plaice—Pan Yu	16
Pomfret, Black—Hak Chong	22
Pomfret, White—Pak Chong	20
Prawns—Ming Hsi	30
Oay—Fai Pa	7
Pork Fish—Cik Ka Kung	12
Pomfret—Chai Yu	13

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FRUITS.

Salmon—Wa Yau Y	lb 15
Shark—Sa Yu	8
Skipper—Po Yu	8
Shrimps—Ha	19
Skipper—Lap Yu	24
Soles—Tat Sa Yu	20
Tench—Wan Yu	18
Turbot—Cho How Yu	19
Turtles, small, fresh water—Kork Yu	25
White Bait—Ngau Ya Chai	—

菓子

Almonds—Hung Yau	lb 35
Apples (California)—Kam San Ping Kho	13
" (Chefoo)—Tin Chan Ping Kho	—
" Small—Hoi Tong	—
" Custard—Fan Lai Chi	each 12
Bananas, fragrant, Canton—San Shing Heung Chiu	14
" (brides), Macao—San Heung Chiu	15
Chestnuts, Chinese—Fong Lut	4
Carambola—Yeung Tue	—
Cocoanuts—Yeh Tse	each 12
Lemons, China—Ning Moong	lb 8
" America—Kum San Ning Moong	30
Lichees Dried—Lai Chi, small Stone	—
" Fresh	—
Limes, (Saigon)—Sai Kung Ning Moong	each 18
Mango, Manila—Lui Sung Mong	—
Mangosteens—San Chuk Tse	dos 8
Oranges, (Canton)—San Shing Tim Ching	lb 15
" Sweet	—
Pears, (American)—Kum San Shoot Lay	14
" (Canton), Cook—Sa Lay	12
Peanuts—Fa Sang	—
Perseimons Large—Hung Chie	—
Pine-apples, 1st quality—Poon Ti Paw Law	each —
" 2nd—Chung-tang Paw Law	—
Plantain—Tai Chau	lb 6
Pineapples, Swatow, Hung Lai	20
Pumelo, Siam—Chim Lo Yau	each —
" Shanghai—Lo Kwai	15
Walnuts—Hop Tuo	lb —
" Green—Sang Hon Tuo	—
Water Melon—(Am.) Kam San Sai Kwa	each —
" (China) Sai Kwa	—
Grapes—Sang Po Tai Tse	lb —

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VEGETABLES, &c.

Artichokes, Shanghai,—Sheung-hoi—Ah Chi	lb 8
Cheuk	10
Beans, (French), Macao,—Oh Moou Pin-Tau	10
(French) Shanghai,—Sheung Hai—Pin	10
Tau	8
Sprout,—Ah Cho	8
Long,—Tau Ko	8
Beet Root,—Hung Choi Tai	each 6
Brinjals, Green,—Ching Yuan	6
Red,—Hang Ker	10
Cabbage, Chinese, com.—Kai Choy	10
Cabbage Rod,—Hung Yea Choy	10
Cabbage, Shanghai,—Yeh Choi	10
Cane Shoots, bunch,—Kau Shun	lb 12
Jauliflower, Large size,—Tai Yeh Cho Fa	each —
Medium size,—Cheung Yeh-Cho Fa	—
Small size,—Sai Yen Choi Fa	—
Carrots,—Kam Shum	lb 8
Celery, Chinese,—Tong Kan Choi	10
English,—Yeung Kan Choi	10
Chillies Dried,—Gon Lat Ohia	30
Red,—Hung Far Chia	18
Green,—Ching Lat Chia	13
Curry Stuff, English,—Kar Lee Chu Liu	10
Cucumbers,—Ching Kwa	8
Bitter Squash,—Fu Kwa	10
Garlic,—Que Tau	8
Ginger, young,—San Tee Keung	8
old,—Lo Keung	10
Home Radish, Shanghai,—Lik Kan	18
Indian Corn,—Suk Mai	each 6
Lettuce,—Yeung Sang Choi	1
Water Cressnuts,—Ma Tai	lb 6
Mandarin,—Kwai Lam, Ma Tai	8
Qual r ome, Fresh,—Sheung Cho Koo	30
Muah Melon, Amer.—Kam-san Hong Kwa	each —
Kross	lb 12
Onions Bombay,—Yeung Chong Tau	8
Green,—Sang Chong	8
Shanghai,—Shang-hoi Chong Tau	—
Papaya, 1st qual,—Tai Man Sau Kua	each —
2nd Ching	—
Paraley,—Kun Cho	8
Green Peas,—Ching Tau	lb 8
Potatoes, Sweet,—Fan Shu	3
Shanghai,—Shang-hoi Shu Tea	—
Japan,—Yut Poon Shu Tea	—
American,—Ka Xi Shu Tea	10
Foochow,—Foo-chow Shu Tai	3
Pumpkin,—Tong Kwa	—
Radish,—Hung Lo Pak Tai	5
Rhubarb (Fresh)—Tai Wong	12
Sage,—Tao So	—
Shallots,—Gon Chung-Tau	8
Spinach,—Yin Ohoi	8
Tomatoes,—Fan Ker	8
Tsao,—Wu Tan	8
Lur,—Punti, (Long)—Lo Pak	5
English,—Young Lo Pak	2
Vegetable Marrow,—Chit Kwa	5
(American)—Kam-san Chit Kwa	6
Water Cress,—Sai Yeung Cho	—
Lily root,—Lin Ngau	—
Fams,—Ta Shu	6
The prices necessarily vary from day to day, and the board has no power to compel stallholders to sell at the rate	
E. W. HALL	

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH. EXTRA

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MAY 13, 1914.

TELEGRAMS.

[The following telegrams arrived too late for insertion on Page 1.]

IRISH CRISIS.

A BLACK OUTLOOK.

London, Received May 13.

A new phase of the Home Rule situation has been opened up by a speech by Mr. Redmond in the House of Commons last evening, disapproving the introduction of an amending Bill on Home Rule unless a previous agreement were secured holding himself free to deal with the situation when it arose.

The Conservative papers consider that Mr. Redmond's threat to the Government destroys the hope of a settlement.

The Liberal organs are of opinion that the Government has made a strategic mistake by the declaration on the amending Bill at this juncture.

After Mr. Redmond's speech Sir Edward Carson telegraphed to Belfast, saying "Redoubt your efforts."

A Faction Fight.

There was a faction fight at Belfast last evening during a football match.

A section of the spectators singing "Dolly's Brae" rushed on to the field firing revolvers.

The police repeatedly charged with batons and several persons were injured by stones and bottles.

OPIUM CONFERENCE.

THE DATE FIXED.

[Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph"]

London, Received May 13.

Reuter's correspondent at the Hague says the International Opium Conference has been convened for June 15 next.

RUSSIAN WAR MINISTER

LEAVES FOR FAR EAST.

London, Received May 13.

Reuter's correspondent at St. Petersburg says the War Minister, M. Sukhomlinov, has left for the Far East by order of the Czar.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS

London, Received May 13.

Reuter's correspondent at Vera Cruz states that refugees from Tampico declare that the Federals evacuated Tampico on the 10th inst.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by the Correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph"]

THE CHILDREN'S PLAYGROUND.

[To the Editor of the Hongkong Telegraph.]

Sir,—I am glad to see that you are again pegging away at the question of the inadequacy of the arrangements in the Children's Enclosure at Kowloon. In addition to the various blemishes you mention, the most pressing want appears to me to be lack of lavatory accommodation for the little ones. Surely a rich Colony like this, in the intervals of squandering money to further its great project of "golf for everybody," can afford to see to it that in its playgrounds the children do not have to share the kennel with the dogs.

Yours etc.,
KOWLOONITE.
May 12, 1914.

TIGER OR PANTHER?

The Latest Story Regarding the Elusive One.

We are further informed that the "tiger" was seen last evening just before dusk, quite clearly, by a sergeant of police and two R.C.A. sergeants. It was in a quarry near Lyemun, reclining on a stone, having frightened the quarry workers away. It had no stripes and was in appearance very much like a panther. The soldiers went to fight their guns, but when they returned the beast was gone.

A Whale Now!

A reader informs us that a whale 23 feet in length was seen in Tolo Harbour, near Tai-po, on Sunday, and that the police, from a launch, fired three rounds at the mighty creature, which however disappeared.

DOG WHICH SAVED THE CHIEF WHIP'S LIFE.

M.P.S. Plead for "Man's Best Friend."

There was only a small attendance in the House of Commons on April 17 when Sir F. Bantbury rose to move the second reading of the Dogs' Bill, which reads—

(1) To make it unlawful to perform any experiment of a nature causing or likely to cause pain or disease to any dog for any purpose whatsoever, either with or without anaesthetics, and no person shall be licensed for the purpose of performing any such experiments.

(2) Any person performing or assisting in such experiment will be liable to a penalty of £10 for the first offence, to a fine of £50 or three months' imprisonment for the second and for any subsequent offence to a fine of £100 or one year's imprisonment.

Sir Frederick presented his arguments without passion, yet with fervent conviction:—

I have heard it stated that this is an anti-vivisection bill, but it is not. All it does is to prevent scientists performing experiments on dogs; they can use any other animals they like for these experiments. Dogs are not necessary for purposes of research. The Royal Commission which considered the question have not in the interests of science included dogs for experiments in their report.

Sensitive Animals.

The dog is one of the best friends man has ever had in the world for thousands of years. The animal is peculiarly sensitive to all forms of pain and terror—much more so than ordinary animals, which are more or less in a wild state.

Mr. Illingworth, the Chief Government Whip, owes a deep debt of gratitude to his dog. I believe I am correct in saying that if it had not been for this animal he would not now be alive, for his house on one occasion was on fire, and his favourite dog raised the alarm.

There are innumerable instances in which dogs have saved the lives of men both from drowning and fire. We have taken the dog into our lives; we have altered his nature; we have made him a sensitive being, quite different from ordinary animals, and this friend of man should be exempt from being put to the torture resulting from these experiments.

Sentiment and Humanity. Colonel Lockwood seconded. "I am also actuated by sentiment," he said. "I see nothing to be assumed of in this, because sentiment enters largely into our lives. If the Bill becomes law I

BISHOP BRENT.

Offer of New Appointment.

Bishop Charles H. Brent, the head of the Episcopal church in the Philippines, has been called to the Bishopric of New Jersey, to fill the vacancy left by the death of Bishop John Scarborough, who passed away early this year. The post to which Bishop Brent has been called is one of the most important in the United States, and the fact that he has been chosen by the convention to fill the place left vacant by so great a man is in itself a notable tribute.

Bishop Brent was taken completely by surprise when the cablegram from the New Jersey church was delivered to him yesterday morning, says the Manila Bulletin of May 7. In the cable it was stated that letters would follow, and the Bishop will await their arrival before attempting to make a final decision in the matter.

Bishop Brent has been the head of the Episcopal church in the Philippines since December, 1900, and his work among the people of the islands, and more especially among the wild tribes of Mindanao and the Mountain province, has won him world-wide recognition.

The Bishopric of New Jersey has been vacant since the death of Bishop Scarborough, but last week the convention of the Episcopal church met, and during its session Bishop Brent was unanimously elected to fill the vacancy.

am sure the future will confirm its supporters in the belief that they are acting in the cause of humanity.

Mr. Rawlinson moved the rejection of the Bill. He said: "Whatever one's views regarding the need for further regulations may be I hope the Government will not give any sort of countenance to the broad proposition that dogs are to be exempted from vivisection. The power of vivisection is exceedingly restricted in England by most careful safeguards. If there is any further safeguard required—I suggest there is not—no doubt the Home Office will meet the heads of the profession and deal with it. Scientific research is under much greater disabilities in England than in any other country in the world, and there is no precedent in any civilised country for the course proposed in the Bill.

It is proved that no other animal is as suitable for vivisection experiments as the dog. We are faced with the terrible scourge of cancer, and are endeavouring research to find a cure for it. We may be within a hair's breadth of finding it. There is not a man engaged in research who will not say this Bill will be a hindrance.

He concluded with an earnest appeal that scientific research should not be hampered at the instance of "the sickly sentimentalism which was really at the back of this movement."

Dr. Chapple said that the experiments on dogs were painless.

"The horrid pictures representing animals tied down so that they shall not be able to move during their torture are a wicked invention," he added, "and the method of propaganda by anti-vivisectionists has no equal in any other form of political activity."

Eve of a Discovery.

Mr. Lynch supported the Bill. He said that Dr. Morrell, of the Pasteur Institute, who, he believed, was on the eve of a great discovery with regard to cancer, had not carried out his experiments by means of vivisection, but by a microscopic examination of dead horses.

MRS. NEUMANN'S MURDER.

Libel Action Brought in Shanghai.

In the U. S. Court for China at Shanghai, on the 7th inst., an action for libel was brought by Karl Weigel, a German subject, against the China National Press, Incorporated, and T. F. Millard, managing editor, the plaintiff claiming Tls. 10,000.

Mr. J. W. Rice appeared for plaintiff, the China Press, being represented by Mr. S. Fessenden.

The case arose out of articles which appeared in the China Press in connection with the murder of Mrs. R. Neumann. The petition of the plaintiff stated that in their issue of January 24, 1914, the China Press printed and published of and concerning the plaintiff in headlines printed in large type "Mrs. Neumann is slain—Murderers got \$40,000 haul—Body of woman found yesterday literally hacked to pieces—One arrest made—Former employee placed in custody by police on suspicion." A paragraph contained in the newspaper was also quoted, the petition continuing: "meaning and charging, by the language used in the body of said article, that the plaintiff was suspected and accused of an infamous crime, that is to say, the crime of murder, and that a warrant of arrest had been issued against the plaintiff and executed by the police. Also that the plaintiff had been arrested thereunder, and that the police expected to find and secure evidence of plaintiff's complicity in the murder."

The petition also complained of a further heading appearing on January 25, and continued that the words and statements and the allegations contained therein, were and are false and malicious, and constituted a libel upon the plaintiff; and the individual statements concerning, and references to, the plaintiff in the China Press in connection with news reports of the Neumann murder, individually and collectively, in so far as they referred to or mentioned the plaintiff, were misleading, false and defamatory.

The plaintiff also averred that the murder of Mrs. R. Neumann was the most brutal, dreadful and heinous crime ever committed in Shanghai, and the most notorious and widely known; that all the newspaper articles were eagerly read by the Shanghai Public, and all information eagerly sought for and disseminated. The perpetrator had not yet been discovered, and that by reason of the false and defamatory statements and suggestions printed by the defendants, public suspicion had been focussed, centred and fastened upon the plaintiff, and he had been and still was ostracized from the fellowship of his former friends and acquaintances, and was shunned by and banned from all social intercourse and communion with his fellow men. His life and position as a resident of Shanghai was rendered insupportable and untenable.

In concluding a lengthy petition, the plaintiff said that by reason of the statements published in the China Press he had been wholly unable to obtain employment, and he feared, believed, and alleged, that it would be impossible for him to engage in business or industry in any capacity in Shanghai in future. The articles had been sent throughout the Orient, and had been reproduced and reprinted in other newspapers published in other cities; and the plaintiff's name had been rendered odious throughout the East thereby. Plaintiff had suffered great mental distress and agony by reason of the printing and publication of the statements.

The answer to the petition, after admitting the publication,

in the China Press of January 24, 1914, of the matter as set forth in the petition, stated that the publication was privileged, and was a fair and correct statement of the taking into custody and detention of plaintiff by the S. M. Police, and made in the bona-fide belief that the publication was true and without any malice toward the plaintiff. On or about January 23, the German Consulate-General at Shanghai, as a consequence of the murder of Mrs. Neumann, a German subject, issued to the Municipal Police, a warrant authorizing and empowering them to search the person of the plaintiff, who had been formerly employed at the premises where the murder was committed, and who was at the time stated to be under the suspicion of the police. By virtue and under authority of the warrant, the police forthwith took plaintiff into custody and searched his person, and kept and detained him at one of the police stations from the morning of January 23 until a late hour in the evening of the same day.

Continuing, the answer to the petition said that on January 23, a reporter employed by the China Press interviewed a high official of the S. M. Police at the Central Police station for the purpose of obtaining a true and correct report of the action and proceedings taken by the police in connection with the plaintiff, and that the publication on the 24th, in so far as it related to the plaintiff, was a true and accurate report and statement of the information given to the reporter, and was published by the defendants in good faith in the honest belief upon investigation, and that it was true and without any malice toward the plaintiff. The defendants admitted publishing in the China Press of January 25, the matter set forth in paragraphs 4 and 5, and admitted that the statement in paragraph 5, "one still held," and the statement in paragraph 6, "the man arrested after the discovery of the murder is still being held pending further investigations," were not correct. Prior to publishing the statements mentioned, a reporter of the China Press made inquiries at the Central Police Station, and the statements were accurate and correct, on the information furnished after careful inquiry and investigation, and in the bona-fide belief that the statements were true and without malice, and were not libel. The defendants also denied each and every allegation set forth in paragraph 8 of the petition, except the allegation that "the said news articles published in the China Press, have been sent throughout the Orient and have been reproduced and reprinted in other newspapers in other cities," as to which allegation the defendant had no knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to its truth, and therefore they denied the same. The defendants, in conclusion, said they published in their issue of January 31 a statement completely exonerating the plaintiff from any connection with the Neumann murder.

Mr. Fessenden said there was practically only one issue to try, and that was whether or not the allegation of the defendants, that by virtue of a warrant issued by the German Consulate-General the defendant was, or was not, arrested and that the newspaper making a bona-fide report or statement of an arrest was privileged so long as the paper did not go beyond it.

After giving evidence, plaintiff admitted, in answer to questions by Mr. Fessenden, that he had been in prison in Tsingtau, and had been deported from Hongkong. Upon these subjects being mentioned, the witness said it was not right for Mr. Fessenden to pain him in such a way.

Mr. Fessenden: I have to do my duty as a lawyer.

Mr. Schultz, Detective Elliot

FIRE IN SHANGHAI HARBOUR.

Serious Blaze on Russian Steamer.

On Thursday morning, as was reported by special cable to the Telegraph, the Russian steamer Svorono, bound from Vladivostok and Tsingtau to Singapore, and thence to Odessa, put into Shanghai with the cargo, stowed in No. 2 hold, on fire. The outbreak was first discovered on Wednesday afternoon, when the vessel was in the vicinity of the Saddle, it being noticed that dense smoke was issuing from the ventilators leading to the hold. Captain Aistrant immediately had the hatches removed, and endeavoured to put the fire out by means of steam jets, but he was unsuccessful, and deemed it advisable to make for the nearest port.

The Svorono has a cargo of some 700 or 800 tons, mostly groundnuts, and at the time the fire was discovered she had about 200 tons of coal on her decks. Up to a late hour at night, the efforts made by the Customs fire-boat to extinguish the fire had been unsuccessful, and despite the fact that the hold was battened down, dense volumes of smoke were issuing. It is expected that the ship will be detained from continuing her voyage south for at least four days.

The Svorono, on arriving on Thursday morning, was at first moored at the C. E. Wharf, Pootung, but later on was taken to the Yangtzepoo Dock, it being intended to put her into dock. No such accommodation, however, was available, and the steamer was tied up about thirty or forty feet from the wharf. The ship is very lightly laden, and for this reason the work of pumping water into the burning hold is rendered extremely difficult. Pumping operations on Thursday and Friday could only be carried out at intervals, as with too much water forward, the ship was liable to heel over.

About eleven p.m. on Friday the Svorono was taken as close in shore as possible, with the idea of flooding the hold and later removing the cargo. By reason of the vessel being so close to the wharf, the danger of her heeling over was removed, for she had a perfectly flat mud bottom to rest upon. The Yangtzepoo Dock have taken over the work of pumping the hold out.

The Svorono, up to eighteen months ago, was flying the British flag, and she was then purchased by Messrs. F. Svorono and E. di Polone, of Maripol. It is interesting to note that she has never been to her home port.

and Detective Sergt. Prosser also gave evidence, the latter of whom said that so far as he knew the plaintiff had not been under arrest. His property was searched.

H. K. Strachan, of the staff of the China Press, gave evidence as to writing the article, and explained that they were based on definite information given to him by a high official in the police force. He was given to understand at the time that the plaintiff was under arrest.

The case was adjourned until next day, when further evidence was called.

His Honour said he thought the whole case simmered down to a question of law, and he suggested that both sides should put their argument in writing. He was shortly leaving for the northern circuit, and the question would be finally dealt with when he returned.

This course was agreed to.

SCIENCE V. CAVEMAN

Welsh Tell How He Beat Rivers

The triumph of science over caveman strength.

I won my fight from Joe Rivers because science always wins over every obstacle. I want to tell you just how I won and why I won because I feel that my decision is just another leaf in the crown of brains and intellect over strength.

When I went into the ring with Rivers yesterday there was not a possibility that I had not faced and fought out beforehand. I had My Plans all Mapped Out. I did not have to depend entirely on the quickness of eye and muscle. I had my plans mapped out in my head as clearly as a blueprint.

I knew, as every scientist knows, that the shortest distance between two points is a straight line. Rivers did not. He swung his arms in great punches that—might have landed.

I hit only in a straight line, and after a time those short, hard punches told even more than Rivers knew they did.

They drove his good intentions out of his head and fogged his brain even more than they hurt his body.

Another thing that I always follow that worked better with Rivers than with any other fighter I have ever found. I never—that is, in only the rarest instances—take a step backward. I step aside, I duck, jump, stand, and advance slowly, but I am always going forward.

That annoyed the caveman instinct in Rivers.

You see, I had figured out Rivers's mind. I knew what he would do. That is science.

The Essential Principle.

Then, too, I figured out that Rivers does not know the essential principle of every theory in the world of science—that attack is the best defence.

When there is a mountain in front of you, you dig a tunnel. When a man rushes at you, you use his strength and yours to, meeting his rush with a blow that has two forces and two objects, and it enrages the man of strength—which is a great thing. Ah, if Rivers only knew that strength is nothing when not guided by brain. What good are hard blows if they do not land? The light blows that keep landing, that enable you to fight twenty, thirty, or forty rounds, are the ones that tell.

And relax during a fight. Why, I never hold the contraction of muscles a second after I have struck. I relax and get back the energy the punch burned up.

My Muscles Rest.

Holding the muscles contracted uses as much vitality as does the actual fighting. I watch and let my muscles rest.

And all these things are just little instances of the many things that a boxer and scientist will do against the caveman—the many advantages brain power has over muscle power. I want to win by brain and science—it is my ideal. —Bozong.

Long Election File largest

What is probably the largest order ever given in Europe by a single institution has just been secured by the Swedish branch of Messrs. Pathe Freres, who have disposed of thirty complete cinematograph outfits and about 120,000 feet of film to the League for National Defence in Sweden. The members of the League propose, in view of the approaching elections, to conduct, with the aid of the cinema, an extensive political campaign upon novel lines. Their speakers are to visit nearly 700 places in Sweden, and their lectures, illustrated by motion pictures as they will be, are expected to prove tremendously effective.

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SHANGHAI	Taksang	Fri., 15th May at d'light
MANILA	Yunsang	Fri., 16th May at 2 p.m.
SHANGHAI & Tsingtau	Loksang	Sun., 17th May at d'light
SHANGHAI, Kobe & Moji	Namsang	Sat., 23rd May at d'light
S'PORE, Pang & Cotta	Loongsang	Sat., 23rd May at 2 p.m.
Kobe & Moji	Yatsing	Wed., 27th May at d'light

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For	Steamers	Date of Sailing
VICTORIA, V'VER, S'TLE, TACOMA & PLAND	Carnarvonshire	28th May.
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Havre, Emden & Hamburg	Uckermark	H. A. L.	15, May
Trieste, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, etc.	Bohemia	S. W. Co.	15, May
Marseilles, A'we p, Rotterdam, Hamburg & Bremen	Sigmaringen	M. & Co.	16, May
London, Rotterdam & Antwerp	Card'shire	J. M. Co.	18, May
Marseilles via Ports	Dumbea	M. M. Co.	19, May
Havre, D'kirk, & Hamburg	Schwartzburg	H. A. L.	19, May
Marseilles via S'gon, S'pore, C'bo, Port Said	Coralliere	M. M. Co.	19, May
Marseilles via S'gon, S'pore, C'bo, R'dam, Hamburg & Antwerp	Kaga M.	N. Y. K.	20, May
London, via Usual Ports of Call	Brigavia	H. A. L.	22, May
London, Hull and Antwerp	India	P. & O.	23, May
Havre, Bremen and Hamburg	Clenogark	S. T. Co.	M. May
Rotterdam, & Hamburg	A'tnark	H. A. L.	1, June
Havre, & Hamburg	B'silia	H. A. L.	6, June
Marseilles & Hamburg &c.	Port Eulow	H. A. L.	6, June
M's, R'dam, H'burg & Bremen	Suedmark	H. A. L.	23, June
Marseilles, Rotterdam etc.	Holgoiland	M. Co.	M. of June
	Altair	M. Co.	B. July

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

Victoria, B.C., T'ma via Japan &c.	Tacoma M.	O. S. K.	14, May
Seattle via Nagasaki etc.	Minnesota	N. Y. K.	15, May
Boston and New York	Chalister	D. & Co.	15, May
San Francisco via S'hai & Japan &c.	Siberia	P. M. Co.	16, May
San Francisco via Manila & Japan &c.	Chiyo M.	T. K. K.	19, May
Victoria, B.C., S'hai via Shanghai &c.	Aki M.	N. Y. K.	19, May
Boston & New York	Kioto	B. L.	25, May
San Francisco via Manila & Japan &c.	China	C. P. R.	27, May
Victoria, B.C., T'ma via S'hai &c.	Panama M.	O. S. K.	27, May
Victoria, V'Ver, S'tle & Pland	C'shire	J. M. Co.	28, May
Vancouver &c.	E. of India	C. P. R.	28, May
Victoria, V'Ver, S'tle, T. & P.	Car'shire	J. M. Co.	28, May
Vancouver via S'hai, Japan etc.,	Monteagle	C. P. R.	1, July

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports via Manila	P. Waldemar	M. & Co.	16, May
Australia	Empire	G. L. Co.	23, May
Australia	Kumamao M.	N. Y. K.	3, June
Australia	St. Albans	G. L. Co.	19, June
Australia	Easton	G. L. Co.	10, July

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN

S'hai, Nagasaki, Kobe & Y'hama	P. Ludwig	M. & Co.	14, May
Shanghai	Anhui	B. & S.	14, May
S'pore, Pang & C'utta	Dilwara	D. S. Co.	14, May
Shanghai & Tsingtau	Taksang	J. M. Co.	14, May
Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Y'hama	Nellore	P. & O.	15, May
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haiching	D. L. Co.	15, May
Kobe and Yokohama	Kamakura	N. Y. K.	15, May
Y'hama, Kobe and Moji	Japan	D. S. Co.	16, May
Manila	Yunsang	J. M. Co.	16, May
Bombay via S'pore etc.	Annam M.	O. S. K.	16, May
S'pore, Pang, R'gon & C'utta	Sanuki M.	N. Y. K.	16, May
Shanghai and Tsingtau	Yingchow	B. & S.	16, May
Bombay via S'pore, Port S'ham, Penang & Colombo	Indo M.	O. S. K.	16, May
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Polynesian	M. M. Co.	17, May
Tamsui via Swatow and Amoy	Daiji Maru	O. S. K.	17, May
Shanghai, Chefoo, Newchwang	Foochow	B. & S.	17, May
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	19, May
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Toar	B. & S.	19, May
Foochow via Swatow & Amoy	Kaijo M.	O. S. K.	20, May
Kobe and Yokohama	Miyasakim.	N. Y. K.	20, May
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Emdr.	H. A. L.	21, May
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Sambha	H. A. L.	21, May
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Borkym	M. Co.	21, May
Shanghai	Devanah	P. & O.	21, May
Bombay via Singapore Colombo	Colombo M.	N. Y. K.	21, May
Manila, Mangarin, Cebu & Iloilo	Za'ro	S. T. & Co.	22, May
Kobe and Yokohama	Kan'gawam	N. Y. K.	22, May
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Lalsang	J. M. Co.	22, May
Singapore, Batavia, Cheribon, etc.	Hokuto M.	D. & Co.	23, May
Kobe	Coblenz	M. Co.	26, May
Kobe and Moji	Yatsing	J. M. Co.	27, May
Freemantle	Suisang	J. M. Co.	28, May
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Friska	H. A. L.	29, May
Kobe via Shanghai, Yokohama	E. P. Fand	S. W. Co.	30, May
Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Y'hama	Navara	P. & O.	End May
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	2, June
Bombay via Singapore etc.	Luzon M.	O. S. K.	5, June
Shanghai	Africa	S. W. Co.	5, June
Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Bsari M.	D. & Co.	10, June
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Silesia	H. A. L.	18, June
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, &c.	Tjibotas	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjilatap	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, &c.	Tjilinas	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjilimah	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
	Tjilwong	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

VESSELS ADVERTISED TO DEPART TO-MORROW.

For	Vessels.
Japan	Tacoma Maru
Hohow	Hongkong
Shanghai	Anhui
Weihaiwei	Taksang
	Chipsang

VESSELS ADVERTISED TO ARRIVE TO-MORROW.

From	Vessel.
Japan	Sanuki Maru

CANADIAN MAIL.

The C. P. R. s.s. MONTEAGLE arrived at Vancouver on the 1st May, between 6 & 8 p.m.

The C. P. R. s.s. EMPRESS OF ASIA left Vancouver on the 3rd May, between 6 & 8 p.m.

The C. P. R. s.s. EMPRESS OF JAPAN left Yokohama on the 9th May between 2 & 4 p.m.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. s.s. NILE arrived at San Francisco on the 28th April.

The P. M. s.s. CHINA sailed from Yokohama for Hongkong on the 8th inst. at noon, via Manila. The United States mail has been transferred to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's s.s. SANUKI MARU scheduled to arrive at Hongkong on the 14th May.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The E. & A. s.s. ST. ALBANS left Sydney for this Port (via Queensland Port, Port Darwin, Timor and Manila, on the 29th Apr. and may be expected to arrive here on or about 23rd May.

The I. G. M. s.s. COBLENZ left Sydney on the 2nd inst. at 2 p.m. and may be expected here on or about the 24th inst.

The E. & A. s.s. ST. ALBANS from Sydney etc. left Port Darwin for this Port via Timor and Manila on the 11th inst. and may be expected to arrive here on or about the 23rd inst.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The N. Y. K. s.s. AKI MARU (American Line) left Yokohama for this Port on the 10th May.

The N.Y.K. s.s. SADO MARU (American Line) left Seattle for this Port on the 21st Apr. and is expected here on the 24th May.

The N. Y. K. s.s. KITANO MARU (European Line) left London for this Port via ports on the 25th Apr. and is expected here on the 3rd June.

The S. L. s.s. CARDIGANSHIRE from Shanghai for Hongkong via Nanking is due at Hongkong on the 15th May.

The S. L. s.s. CARNARVONSHIRE from London is due at Hongkong on the 25th inst.

The s.s. DUNERA sailed from Calcutta on the 1st May, and may be expected here on or about the 17th inst.

The A. O. Line s.s. CHANGSHA left Sydney on the 5th inst. for Hongkong (via Queensland ports, Darwin, Zamboanga and Manila) and may be expected to arrive here on or about 28th May.

The H. A. L. s.s. SAMBIA left Manila on the 10th inst. p.m. and may be expected here on or about the 13th inst.

The I. G. M. s.s. PRINZ WALDEMAR left Kuchino on the 9th inst. p.m. and may be expected here on or about the 13th inst. at 5 p.m.

The s.s. DILWARA from Kobe may be expected here on the 14th inst. at noon.

The s.s. NELLORE left Singapore for this Port on the 10th inst. at 2 p.m. and is due here on the 15th inst. at about 6 p.m.

The H. A. L. s.s. ARABIA left Tsingtau on the 12th inst. a.m. and may be expected here on or about the 16th inst.

GUARD AGAINST PLAQUE

BY USING C.N.

CHINA COMMERCIAL Co. 3 Duddell St.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Bechuana, Br. s.s. 1,129, Bulkeley, 27th ult.—Manoran, Coal—D. & Co.	
Hulchow, Br. s.s. 1,215, M. Shau, 27th ult.—Seenken, 20th ult. Gen.—B. & S.	
L. Schell, Ger. s.s. 1,012, A. Strare, 27th ult.—Saigon, 23rd ult. Rice—S. & Co.	
Aldenhame, Br. s.s. 2,410, G. L. Smith, 29th ult.—Kobe, 22nd ult. Gen.—O. L. & Co.	
Kirin Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,356, M. Nakamura, 30th April—Moji, Common—N. Y. K.	
Bohemia, Aus. s.s. 4,300, Meerns, 30th ult.—Singapore, 25th ult. Gen.—S. W. & Co.	
Minnesota, Am. s.s. 2,711, J. W. Fadock, 1st inst.—Seattle, 28th Mar. Gen.—G. N. S. & Co.	
Albama, Br. s.s. 2,408, Wm. Dunbar, 1st inst.—Ching-wan-tao, 24th ult. Coal—D. & Co.	
Empire, Br. s.s. 2,343, E. Pilcher, 2nd inst. Sydney, 25th Mar. Gen.—G. L. & Co.	
Fuiching, Chinese s.s. A. B. Balnes, 3rd inst.—Shanghai, Gen.—O. M. S. N. & Co.	
Kumsang, Br. s.s. 2,017, Wheeler, 4th inst.—Moji, 29th ult. Coal—J. M. and Co.	
Nikko Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,446, R. Takada, 4th inst.—Nagasaki, Gen.—N. Y. K.	
Promellus, Norw. s.s. 1,042, Jecosa, 4th inst.—Bangkok, 27th ult. Rice—Chinese.	
Daljin Maru, Jap. s.s. 899, K. Murakami, 6th inst.—Swatow, 5th inst. Gen.—A. S. K.	
Fausang, Br. s.s. 1,410, Malkin 6th inst.—Saigon, Gen. & Rice—Chinese.	
Hainching, Chinese, 1,007, D. D. Ross, 6th inst.—Chefoo, 1st inst. Gen.—C. M. S. N. & Co.	
Hitaichi Maru, Jap. s.s. 4,114, T. Laton, 6th inst.—Singapore, Gen.—D. S. & Co.	
Siberia, Am. s.s. 5,985, A. Zeeber, 6th inst. San Francisco, 7th ult. Gen.—P. M. & Co.	
Tacoma Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,331, T. Hamada, 7th inst.—Manila, 4th inst. Gen.—O. S. K.	
Anna, Norw. s.s. 1,017, A. Arntzen, 7th inst.—Bangkok, 30th ult. Rice—Chinese.	
Hanoi, Fr. s.s. 739, Ch. Le Chevalier, 7th inst.—Haiphong, 5th inst. Gen.—A. R. Marty.	
Kamor, Norw. s.s. 942, Jalok Muns, 7th inst.—Kwangyoo, 4th inst. Gen.—S. & Co.	
Lyeemoo, German, 1,253, Z. Abshagen, 8th inst.—Saigon, 4th inst. Rice—Chinese.	
Hongkong, Fr. s.s. 739, O. Marguerite, 9th inst.—Hohow, 8th inst. Gen.—A. R. Marty.	
Koju Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,336, O. A. Cowin, 9th inst.—Mila, 3rd inst. Coal—M. B. K.	
Physsa, Br. s.s. 2,129, Patrick, 8th inst.—Pulo Sambo, 2nd inst. Cane oil—A. P. & Co.	
Tjikini, Dut. 4,737, W. H. Lap, 9th inst.—Macassar, 1st inst. Gen.—J.O.L.	
Ak Maru, Jap. s.s. 4,092, J. Noma, 10th inst.—Shanghai, 7th inst. Gen.—N. Y. K.	
Ashul, Br. s.s. 1,350, J. B. Harris, 10th inst.—Shanghai, 7th inst. Gen.—B. & S.	
Bellerophon, Br. s.s. 5,744, J. A. Babb, 9th inst.—Seattle, Gen.—B. & S.	

Maru, Jap. s.s. 7,250, Wm. W. Greene, 9th inst.—San Francisco, 11th ult. Gen.—T. K. K.	
Ma-jin, Jap. s.s. 3,870, H. Nomura, 1st inst.—Calcutta, Gen.—N. Y. K. K.	
Meru, Ger. s.s. 1,210, Gerliek, 10th inst. Ho-hooh, 9th inst. Rice—B. & S.	
Meru, s.s. 1,770, C. Roedelky, 11th inst.—Saundakan, 5th inst. Simer—B. & S.	
Meru, s.s. 977, W. McClure, 10th inst.—Swatow, 9th inst. Gen.—J. M. & Co.	
Meru, s.s. 3,015, J. P. Scholtan, 10th inst.—Shanghai, Beams & Gen.—J. C. J. L.	
Meru, s.s. 3,189, C. J. Swanson, 10th inst.—Saigon, 6th inst. Gen.—D. S. & Co.	
Norw. s.s. 875, Y. Jensen, 10th inst.—Bangkok 2nd inst. Rice—Chil-saek.	
Br. s.s. 1,238, R. W. Lloyd, 12th inst.—Saigon, 7th inst. Rice—B. & S.	
Maru, Br. s.s. 1,339, Jernagel, 11th inst.—Saigon, 6th inst. Coal—O. S. K.	
Br. s.s. 1,225, Y. R. Ormen, 11th inst.—Saigon, 8th inst. Rice—B. & S.	
N. Dr. s.s. 641, J. W. Evans, 12th inst.—Swatow, 7th inst. Gen.—D. L. & Co.	
Br. s.s. 3,805, A. Seddon, 12th inst.—Calcutta, 10th inst. B. & C.	
Br. s.s. 1,350, C. Wawn, 12th inst.—Saigon, 7th inst. Rice—Chil-saek.	
Ph. G. s.s. 937, Langsbreyer, 11th inst.—Ho-hooh, 10th inst. Gen.—J. & Co.	
Lang, Br. s.s. 1,215, S. H. Lichman, 10th inst.—Swatow, 10th inst. Gen.—J. M. & Co.	

